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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after NOVEMBER 1st, 1932, until Further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	UP	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	2	6	10	10A	8	12	G	14	16	22	18	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Mixed	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	6.25	8.16	9.37	9.06	9.18	10.12	11.30	12.12	1.20	2.20	4.35	4.56	6.08	7.40	8.16	9.06	10.12	11.30	12.12	1.20
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	6.33	...	...	...	9.24	10.19	11.41	12.19	1.27	...	...	5.02	6.15	7.45	8.21	9.11	10.17	11.35	12.17	1.27
Shatin Dep.	6.45	...	...	...	9.36	10.31	11.53	12.31	1.39	...	...	5.10	6.27	8.01	8.27	9.17	10.23	11.41	12.23	1.33
Tai Po Dep.	6.59	...	...	...	9.50	10.49	12.08	12.48	1.52	...	...	5.18	6.41	8.14	8.40	9.30	10.36	11.54	12.36	1.46
Tai Po Hk. Dep.	7.04	...	...	...	9.53	10.50	12.16	12.49	1.56	...	...	5.23	6.46	8.19	8.45	9.35	10.41	11.59	12.41	1.51
Fanning Dep.	7.18	...	...	...	10.06	11.01	12.32	12.50	2.06	...	...	5.42	6.57	8.31	8.57	9.47	10.53	12.11	12.53	2.03
Sheungshui Dep.	7.20	...	9.14	9.43	10.11	11.06	12.37	1.04	2.11	2.56	...	...	5.47	7.02	8.34	9.00	10.06	11.24	12.06	2.16
Shum Chun Arr	7.26	8.53	9.20	9.48	10.17	11.12	12.43	1.10	2.17	3.05	6.13	5.53	7.08	8.40	9.06	10.12	11.30	12.12	1.20	2.20
Yan Tin Arr.	...	11.25	5.36	7.45

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THE FINANCE COMMITTEE
\$94,000 Supplementary Estimates

POSITION AS TO WATER METERS

At to-morrow's meeting, of the Finance Committee supplementary estimates to the total of \$94,000 will be presented. Among the items are the following:—

Removal of graves from an area on Inland Lot No. 3289 formerly portion of Inland Lot No. 1718 (Chim-sa Cemetery)\$14,410

When Inland Lot No. 3289 was put up for sale at public auction it was thought that the area was free from graves, but when the purchaser came to develop the lot it was found that this portion of the old cemetery had not been cleared. This has now been done by the Tung Wah Hospital at a cost of \$14,410 and a vote for this amount is requested.

Waters Meters\$55,000

Provision made in Estimates for water meters \$140,000.

It is anticipated that the amount of \$140,000 already voted for the supply of meters will require supplementing by a further sum of \$35,000 to meet the cost of new meters required against this year's demands.

The position at present is as follows:—

Applications outstanding	3,250
Additional applications estimated to December 31, 1933	900
Meters available for replacement	38
Total	4,188

Meters issued from Store 477

Meters on order 2,612

Balance required 1,100

Total **4,189**

The revenue from water excess and meter rental for the year 1932 amounted to \$1,318,440 which is an increase of 25 per cent. approximately on the revenue for 1931.

A supplementary vote for \$55,000 is accordingly requested.

Waterworks, Meters, Kowloon\$20,000

Provision made in Estimates (page 104 sub-head 67b) \$60,000.

It is anticipated that the amount of \$60,000 already voted for the supply of meters will require supplementing by a further sum of \$20,000 to meet the cost of new meters required against this year's demands.

The position at present is as follows:—

Applications outstanding	—
Additional applications estimated to December 31, 1933	1,500
Meters available for replacement	23
Total	1,523

Meters issued from Store 173

Meters on order 950

Balance required 400

Total **1,523**

The revenue from water excess and meter rental for the year 1932 amounted to \$1,318,440 which is an increase of 25 per cent. approximately on revenue for 1931.

A supplementary vote for \$20,000 is accordingly requested.

The Empire Fair.

Expenses in connection with the Empire Fair\$2,000

An application has been received from the Empire Fair Committee for financial assistance to the expenses of a Trade Fair which it is proposed to hold on Empire Day.

A grant of \$1,500 was made for this purpose last year and in view of the intention to make the Fair this year of a somewhat more extensive nature Government is prepared to make a grant of \$2,000 for which a vote is now requested.

Improvements to Buildings in New Territories\$2,230

It is considered desirable that the second Medical Officer for the New Territories, a new post this year and provided for in the 1933 Estimates, and the Travelling Dispensary with its driver and dresser should be accommodated at the Government Dispensary at Un Long, as this village will be their base.

Larger premises have accordingly been leased for the Dispensary, but before they can be used for the purpose required certain alterations, including the installation of electric lights and fans, estimated to cost \$3,200, are necessary.

Librarian, City Hall\$1,000

For the purpose of examining and cataloguing the library of the City Hall the services of Mrs. F. T. Barker have been engaged at a remuneration of \$150 per month for a period not exceeding six months. A vote of this amount is requested together with a sum of \$100 to cover incidentals.

Total **\$94,040.**

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
\$690,000 For Tytam Catchwaters

NEW SCALE OF TOBACCO DUTIES

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council the Colonial Secretary is to move:—

That this Council approves the construction of the Tytam Tuk Catchwaters at an estimated cost of \$690,000.

That this Council authorises the said sum of \$690,000 to be charged to a future loan and sanctions an advance of a sum of \$300,000 to be spent during the financial year 1933 from the surplus balances of the Colony.

Duties on Tobacco.

The Colonial Treasurer to move the following resolution:—

Resolved that the duties on tobacco set forth in the resolution passed by this Council on the 22nd October, 1931, and published in the Government Gazette of the 23rd October, 1931, by Government Notification No. 650 be varied and subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1931, (Ordinance No. 39 of 1931), the duties payable:—

- 1.—Upon all tobacco imported into the Colony after the coming into operation of this resolution, and
- 2.—Upon all dutiable tobacco already in the Colony at the coming into operation of this resolution

shall be as stated in the following table per pound weight:—

Provided that the dollars and decimals thereof stated in the table shall be conventional dollars reckoned as the equivalent of one shilling and eight pence sterling; and that consequently to arrive at the actual amount payable in Hong Kong currency the conventional dollar stated in the Table shall be multiplied by 30 and divided by a figure settled by the Colonial Treasurer from time to time representing the average opening selling rates for the previous month of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for demand drafts on London and until so settled the figure shall be 15.40.

Empire Origin Defined.

For the purpose of this table tobacco shall be deemed to be of "Empire Origin" if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to have been grown and consigned from the British Empire, which for the purposes of this Table shall be deemed the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Channel, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, India including Burma, any British Colony, any territory under His Majesty's protection, the Mandated territories of Tanganyika, or Cameroons under British Mandate, or Togoland under British Mandate; and tobacco shall be deemed to be of "Empire Manufacture" if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to have been substantially manufactured in and consigned from the British Empire, as defined above: Provided that no tobacco shall be deemed to be substantially manufactured within the British Empire unless, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, at least one quarter of its value is the result of labour within such Empire.

Scale of Tobacco Duties.

A.—On unmanufactured tobacco.

	Per Pound Weight.
(1) If unstripped:—	
(a) containing 10 pounds or more of moisture per 100 pounds weight thereof:—	
I. If of Empire Origin	63
II. Other tobacco	70
(b) containing less than 10 pounds of moisture per 100 pounds weight thereof:—	
I. If of Empire Origin	72
II. Other tobacco	79
(2) If stripped:—	
(a) containing 10 pounds or more of moisture per 100 pounds weight thereof:—	
I. If of Empire Origin	76
II. Other tobacco	84
(b) containing less than 10 pounds of moisture per 100 pounds weight thereof:—	
I. If of Empire Origin	84
II. Other tobacco	92

B.—On manufactured tobacco:

- (1) Cigars:—
- I. If of Empire Origin and manufacture\$1.60
- II. If of Empire manufacture only\$1.80
- III. Other cigars\$2.00
- (2) Cigarettes:—
- I. If of Empire Origin and manufacture\$0.81
- II. Other cigarettes\$0.90

Court of Criminal Appeal, etc.

The Attorney-General is to move the first reading of:—

"A Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, 1929."

"A Bill to amend the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1932."

"A Bill to amend the New Territories Regulation Ordinance, 1916."

"A Bill to amend and consolidate the Fall Court Ordinances."

BOOKS and READERS
NEW VOLUME OF CAMBRIDGE HISTORY



SHADOWS OF ECSTASY

"SHADOWS OF ECSTASY." By Charles Williams. (Collins. 7s. 6d.).

"In this car," Sir Bernard Travers thought of inscribing on a gold plate, "His Majesty the King of the Zulus once fled from the conquest of death." The sentence at once introduces a character, and indicates the theme of "Shadows of Ecstasy." The story has, as a dim background, a great rising of all Africa: the interests of a higher faith which, abjuring reason, seems to rely on sublimation of self and "the great moments of the exalted imagination," leading to a certain control over life and death, and, in the case of the leader, to the longevity of a He-Ancient. As is his way, Mr. Williams chooses great and mystical themes. He writes, as always, with style and distinction, wit and scholarship; and such characters as Sir Bernard and Roger Ingram are a delight to meet. The danger, as in some other of the author's later books, is of flying too high. The rarefied atmosphere of "the gospel of ecstasy," of "the transmuting way," is not one conducive to the ordering of a plain tale, and in "Shadows of Ecstasy" the spectacular and the ethical tend to get in each other's way. There is plenty of incident: a financier's suicide, a negro invasion of England by airship, riots and raids, fabulous jewels, an experiment in resurrection, and a useful "Hamlet"-like ending which clears the stage of the more mystical figures and avoids the difficulty of any other ending. Yet it is not in these exciting events that the interest and purpose of the book lie, but in the eloquent exposition of its philosophical theme and in the reactions of the principal characters. One cannot but regret that the ethical basis itself is so vague, and the book suffers from the lack of definition very much as "The Place of the Lion" did from its plethora of Platonic "ideas." It was in his earliest works—"War in Heaven" and "Many Dimensions"—that Mr. Williams most satisfactorily solved the practical problem of making a transcendental theme interesting to the reader. In both cases he was anchored to earth by a substantial object, for which we cannot but feel, exalted states of mind are hardly an adequate substitute. There is never at any time a doubt about the quality of Mr. Williams's writing or of his genius. There are few novelists to-day whose future is to be watched with more interest and holds, within its limits, more promise. He is of that gallant type of author who at each effort attacks a new problem—and perhaps the fortunes of war are not always on his side. At all events, it is always rare sport to see him grappling with the eternities and the infinities. One of these days his aim at a million will score at least five figures, and there will be a book worth reading.

SHORTER NOTICES

BEN SEES IT THROUGH. By J. Jefferson Farjeon. 7s. x 54, 322 pp. (Crime Club.) Collins. 7s. 6d. net.

If Ben, Mr. Jefferson Farjeon's cockney character, had not lost his cap in the steamer returning to England from Spain, his subsequent career might have been less exciting. Anyhow, in chasing it he was brought in contact with a young man who offered him a job, and it was unfortunate for Ben that while he was posting a letter in Southampton the young man was stabbed to death in the waiting taxi-cab. After that Ben's life became, somewhat of a nightmare, in which one of the phantoms was the new cap which the young man

had bought Ben before his death and which Ben never seemed able to lose, and it soon transpired that other persons were interested in the cap's welfare. Among the persons whom Ben found himself up against were a sinister Spaniard, an aged but by no means benevolent blackmailer, and the police. His only ally was the pretty and resourceful Molly Smith.

THE THOUSAND CASE. By George Dillnot. 7s. x 54, 328 pp. Geoffrey Bles. 7s. 6d. net.

About a quarter of the way through this book the Chief Detective-inspector in charge of the investigation into the murder of "Smiler" Carne, blackmailer of crooks, says: "I feel that there are nine hundred and ninety-nine chances that Mr. Silke is guilty." The book is called "The Thousand Case," and the inference, even at this early stage, is inevitable. It is therefore perhaps a weakness that the only other real suspect, the actual murderer, is not introduced into the narrative until near the end. Otherwise the story is well put together. The wrong suspect is himself a retired crook, anxious to keep his young daughter in ignorance of his crookedness: the daughter discovers the truth, but stands by her father; the local detective-sergeant, nephew of the inspector in charge, is in love with Silke's daughter, but not prepared to swerve from the path of duty. Out of this tangle of motives, further complicated by the refusal of crooks to "split" on their friends and of servants on their lovers, Mr. Dillnot has woven an exciting tale, full of incident and lively dialogue.

HE DIDN'T MIND HANGING. By Nancy Barr Mowry. 7s. x 54, 255 pp. (Crime Club.) Collins. 7s. 6d. net.

A somewhat complicated story of the discovery of the murderer of Gabriel Jeffries, a crippled millionaire, a philanthropist in the eyes of the world but secretly an unpleasant character. The police decide in an hour or two that his Chinese servant, Sing Wong, properly inscrutable and intellectual, had committed the crime and Sing Wong refused to defend himself. The task of solving the mystery is assumed by Peter Piper, a journalist, and his adventures lead the reader through a maze of scientific sleuthing in which one suspect after another takes brief place. All manner of clues are found, but in the end when the mystery is solved to everybody's satisfaction a motor-car mascot plays an important part. The story is well told but is overloaded with detail and lengthy dialogue.

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LOCAL MAPS

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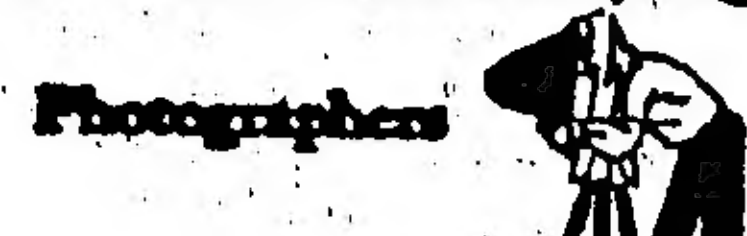
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11.30 a.m.—Chinese recorded pro-

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12.30 p.m.—European programme of

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MARION DAVIES

in her finest portrayal

ROBERT MONTGOMERY

you'll thrill at his Love-making

Blondie of the Follies

A Metro-Goldwyn-May Picture

COMING SOON!

JACK HOLT in "BEHIND the MASK"

A Mystery of Misery! A Tale of Terror!

BRITISH FLYING FILM

"THE KING'S CUP" DARING LEAP-FROG FEAT

"The King's Cup," the first full-length flying picture to be made in England, has been completed by Herbert Wilcox.

It has taken thirteen months to make—about as long as "Hell's Angels." Weather conditions accounted for long delays.

There are two kinds of bad weather for aerial photography. A cloudy, moist, or misty day makes "shooting" impossible. A hot, blue-skied day that looks perfect from the ground is often useless because there is a haze at 1,000 feet.

On the average not more than two days in seven in England are suitable for air photography, and even then all sorts of other difficulties are encountered.

A Melodrama.

"The King's Cup" is a melodrama built around a race won by a woman against the competition of a man she has rejected. As the planes race around Britain there are kaleidoscopic glimpses of familiar stretches of country, and in one sequence you see the two leading planes racing down Southampton Water no higher than the porches of the ships, and "leap-frogging" over a small vessel in the way.

It was a most difficult feat of formation flying, with more than a small element of risk," said the chief pilot, "but I think the result is worth it." Another exciting scene shows the dash of a plane through Cheddar Gorge.

Sir Alan Cobham, himself a King's Cup winner, wrote the story and did much of the flying. Mr. Herbert Wilcox, the director, Mr. M. J. Cullen, who supervised, and Mr. Harry Milton, who plays a leading part, all served in the Air Force, so the details should be authentic.

WILLIAM POWELL'S ROMANCE

"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

What William Powell, cannot understand is (a) why people should think his marrying Carole Lombard would break up the palship of Richard Barthelmess, Ronald Colman and himself; and (b) why should the fact that three men like and respect each other be of public moment?

It is the environment, perhaps, that has made these three outstanding male stars and their friendship the wonder of the colony itself. Because of it, they have been called the "Three Musketeers," high-spirited, highbrow, snobbish and aloof. Their tennis battles, their fishing trips and their boxing bouts have become legends.

Others of the colony—some of them stars as important as they—have tried to pierce their exclusiveness and have failed. Interviewers and photographers have stormed their fastnesses in vain.

And that anyone in Hollywood should see publicity and the opportunity to talk about themselves seemed prima facie evidence that somebody in the trio must be daffy. Yet, it was hard to believe that three such strong personalities as Colman, the taciturn, Barthelmess, the strong, and Powell, the suave, could be that way. Their bank-rolls would be sufficient testimony to their clear and purposeful thinking.

So it must be something else that would account for their shunning of the crowd. The answer probably lies in the single word—Understanding.

A clue to this mental kinship may lie in this remark from Powell. "I think our friendship lies in the fact that we speak the same language—vocal or silent. When we converse, there are no awkward pauses. But even when we sit for hours before a fire—none of us saying anything—the thing is understood, there is no wondering of what the others may be thinking; there is no straining to make conversation when there is nothing to say."

He spoke of the great test of friendship between himself, Barthelmess and Colman—that business of being able to sit together for long stretches without speaking.

"I've wondered," he volunteered, "what makes three individuals as congenial as we have been. On my side, I can find the basis in my gratitude to both the boys—to Dick especially. He first got me interested in pictures; he gave me my first good part; he followed that up by getting other people interested in my work—he's been tireless in his efforts to see that I got the breaks."

"I'm not an especially keen observer of psychological affairs nor do I like to talk too much about a matter as dear to me as this three-way friendship. But, I would say, if forced to an analysis, that understanding of each other and the ability to be in tune, conversationally or otherwise, plus the willingness of each to go to Hell, if necessary, for the other two, is why our friendship began and is. I cannot understand how marital happiness can conflict with this comradeship."

CAVALCADE

FIRST PICTURE ARRIVES

Before a single foot of Noel Coward's "Cavalcade" had been filmed, the Fox Company had spent over \$20,000 on research work essential to its absolute accuracy.

When you remember that scores of quite successful movies have turned out complete, for much less than \$20,000, you will begin to appreciate what a colossal task it is to lay the foundations of such a film production as "Cavalcade."

Very much like an archaeological expedition, the Fox research staff have dug out tons of debris to release every ounce of useful fact. Historical data unearthed, incidentally will add hundreds of volumes to the large library maintained at the Fox Movietone City.

For many months past a large staff of trained men and women has been concentrated upon the collection of information concerning the architecture, traffic and atmosphere of London from 1800 to 1932 and the dress, uniforms, fire-fighting devices, public ambulances, policemen, soldiers, railway guards and hundreds of other things common to the period of the story.

Million Dollar Film.

Early estimates allow for an outlay of over a million dollars before the film reaches the theatres.

A whole London street in which the famous coster market scene will be set, already occupies, full-sized site in Movietone City. It is in every detail a faithful replica of an East End London street market, and cost a little less than \$30,000 to construct. A hundred carpenters and builders worked day and night for three weeks creating this nice little London estate in faraway California.

The whole exterior of a London theatre is to be built nearby, and just a short walk away Trafalgar Square of 1918 will shortly appear. You will also see in "Cavalcade," St. Paul's, its crowded Churchyard seething with that romantic, sentimental crowd sprinkled liberally of Cameronia—which lustily greets there; each newborn year.

Not an iota of camera artifice will be employed; "Cavalcade" is to be the film of a generation; a terrific illustration of what Hollywood

THE FIRST PICTURE OF "CAVALCADE" TO BE RECEIVED IN HONG KONG.



Can you imagine the time and effort entailed in one small department of this vast, delving organization, which had to check up from actual records, every incident leading up to the Boer War? Hundreds of books were searched for dates tracing the gradual onset of the South African conflict; original portraits of the Boer and British military and political leaders of the time; actual uniforms and equipment used by the C.I.V.'s; names, tonnages and exact plans of the boats used for their embarkation for the Cape; minute details of their campaign; the memorable siege of Mafeking which made Baden-Powell's men famous; their ultimate return and their "glory and honour" march through London. These phases of investigation alone have run into a small fortune and have given many an expert a large sized headache.

Queen Victoria.

Delicate inquiries have been fearlessly undertaken to ensure that the scenes in "Cavalcade" which will detail more intimately than in the stage play with the solemn observances around the bier of Queen Victoria, are beyond criticism on grounds both of good taste and accuracy.

Sketches and photos of her family, life in the Royal house, the Royal yacht; scenes in London at the hour of her death; the mournful crowds on the funeral route; the actual procession and entombment of the body fill several large albums.

One of the most difficult tasks encountered by the research staff was that of securing exact descriptive records of London's architecture; its actual form at the various dates mentioned in the story. You might think for instance, that a reconstruction of the first delirious Armistice scenes on Trafalgar Square, could be easily staged on a big "set" copied from this famous centre as it is to-day. Pictures giving away the extent to which the appearance, not only of Trafalgar Square but other London thoroughfares have changed, would provide one of the surprises of your life. London the unchanging, has changed more than those of you who have watched it most closely can realize.

The Nelson Column which will be copied to life-size inside the Fox grounds, remains as it always was, but looking, as you will do in "Cavalcade" across the Square towards Whitehall and Northumberland Avenue, you will notice great changes in surrounding buildings, new frontages have replaced old, but the correct aspects of the periods concerned in this historical span of London life will arise at every point in the picture.

This accuracy is what Fox have purchased so cheerfully for their \$20,000. The cost of creating all the gigantic sets necessary will be another story.

can do in the creating of something truly English.

Among the tons of material which has been shipped from London to Hollywood for use in making the film are many objects which, superficially, would seem to present no difficulty to the Hollywood copyist. But in every instance the real stuff has been laboriously trans-shipped because there has existed some slight danger of misconstruction.

A huge storehouse in which Frank Lloyd, who is to direct "Cavalcade" has gathered his "props" strikes one as a very good showman in itself—a miniature British museum.

An East End "Pub."

Several London street lamp posts stand around the door; a couple of London coster barrows appropriately near; just at hand an actual East End "pub" bar complete with all its engaging array of paper mache signs; beer and whisky bottles; beer pumps; tankards; glasses; syphons; and things of which Americans merely "speak easily" and dream! One large corner is cleared to receive three actual London taxis all of which saw actual service on London streets during the war.

There is a huge wardrobe packed with real costumes worn by people in every grade of London social life from 1800 to 1932.

The collection of "small arms" embraces all kinds of odd articles from an old London bobby's bullseye lantern, to actual souvenir clappers and streamers picked up in Trafalgar Square and in the Strand after the wild mobs had worn down their first Armistice delirium and gone home to ponder the cost of war and the price of peace.

A British 18-pounder used in the war stands ready for some of the symbolical scenes of war which will emphasize in the film, the pageantry of the background of which Noel Coward sketched his vigorous story of English family life.

In conveying this story to the screen, Capt. Reginald Berkeley, the English dramatist, who wrote the adaptation, has presented all the original stage scenes with the single exception of one brief setting conceived by the author as a satirization of the youth of old England during the Edwardian period.

On the stage, the two young Marryot brothers, heroes of the story, are seen in a private restaurant suite with actresses. The whole party is merry, and the juvenile, then a youth of 16 is in a "fresh" incident with a twenty-stone blonde of 40.

This scene will be substituted in the film by one in which a clean romantic development between the young lovers in the story, Fanny Bridges and Joey Marryot, will serve a more definite object in the preservation of tone and continuity.

MARION DAVIS



Marion Davis in "Blondie of the Follies" coming to the Queen's.

TO-DAY AT THE CINEMA HONG KONG

King's. "If I Had a Million."
Queen's. "The Lash."
Central. "The Back Street."
Oriental. "Mati Hari."
World. "The Squaw Man."

KOWLOON

Star. "She Couldn't Say No."
Majestic. "Law and Order."

COMING

King's. "The Man from yesterday."
Queen's. "Devil and the Deep."
Central. "Horse Feathers."
Oriental. "Divorce in the Family."
World. "Blondie of the Follies."
Central. "Behind the Mask."

Central. "Igloo."
Star. "Once in a Lifetime."
Majestic. "States Attorney."
Oriental. "The Mummy."

Central. "Old Dark House."

Star. "Middle Watch."
Majestic. "Dacon Patrol."
World. "Flying Food."
Central. "But the Flesh is weak."
Oriental. "Dacon Patrol."
World. "Middle Watch."
World. "50 Million Frenchmen."

CANTON CINEMAS

Wing Hon. "Trouble in Paradise."
Chung Wah. "Bad Sister."
Sun Wah Theatre. "Is My Face Red?"
Sun Kwok Man Theatre. "Once in a Lifetime."

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TO-MORROW



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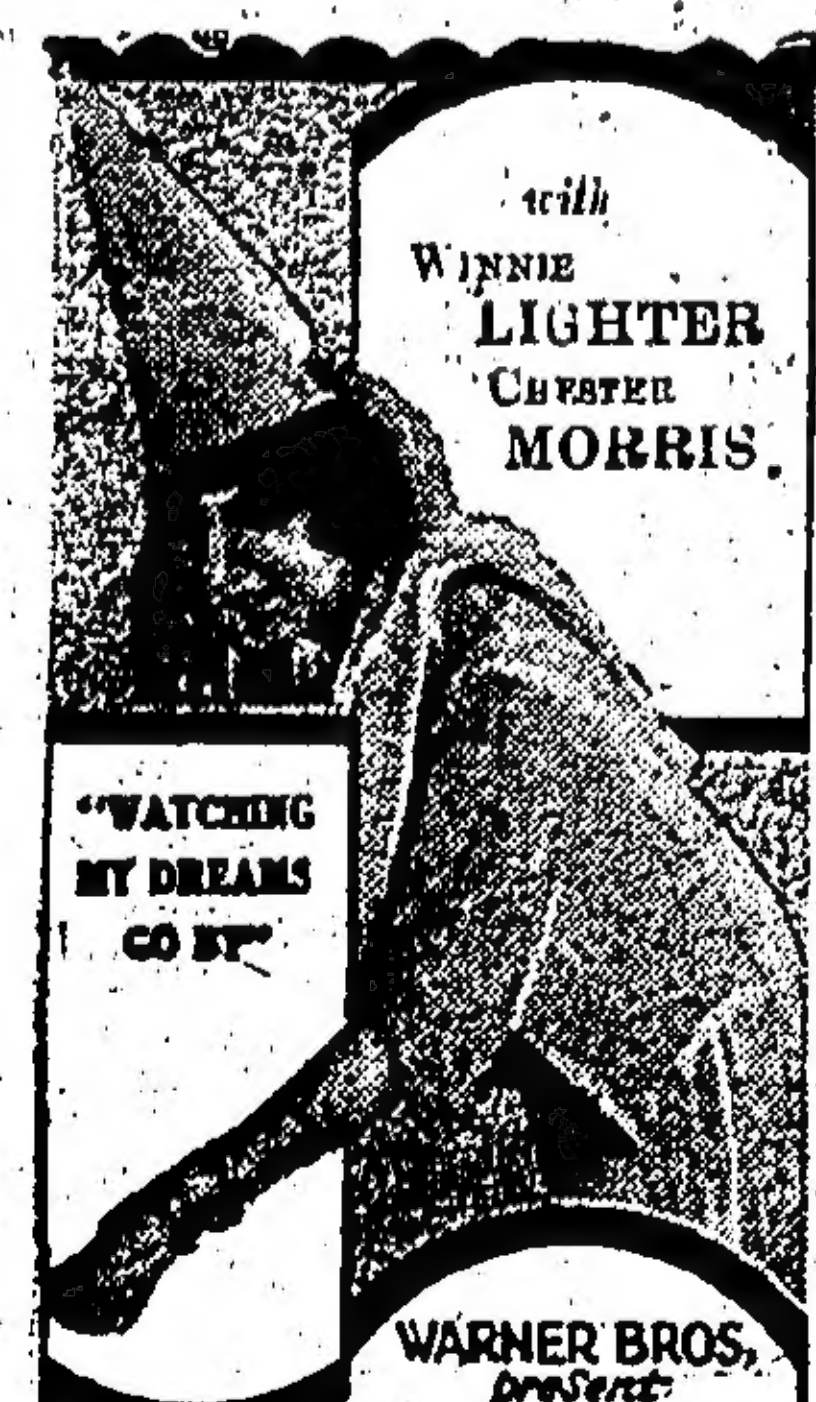


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Conrad Nagel
Lewis Stone
Lois Wilson

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CLIVE BROOK

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CURRENT PICTURES IN LOCAL THEATRES

HISTORY OF "THE LASH"

FILM NOW AT QUEEN'S THEATRE

Lunier Bartlett is not new to the motion picture. For seven years he sold originals to such studios as Triangle, Luce and Universal. He was the first motion picture editor on the Coast; with the old Selig Company back in 1912. He also wrote the adaptation and continuity of the original "Spoilers", a screen classic of its day.

"I was not surprised," Bartlett says, "to find a motion picture company wanting 'The Lash'. For, after all, it was originally a screen story and written with an eye to screen values. In its first form, and this always amuses me, it was about 35,000 words. Then Mrs. Bartlett and I wrote it into a 90,000 words novel, and now a picture company buys and puts it back into a 35,000 word scenario."

Bartlett's editorial smile interrupted his thoughts. Then he continued: "The most gratifying thing about 'The Lash' is the reception it has received both here and abroad. Californians do not quite realize the world-wide interest in California and things Californian. I have travelled extensively in Europe—and especially Spain, because of its relationship to California—and everywhere I have encountered a deep interest in that State. In London, for example, I am certain that you will find a bigger collection of Californian at the old book stores than any place in the United States."

"Such a thing is gratifying to Mrs. Bartlett and myself because we love and understand California so well. The Spaniards left so much of their culture, their romance, their love of life—that it still permeates this atmosphere. Indeed it is growing and Easterners who migrate here become imbued with its spirit sooner or later."

"California lost much of this gentle mood when prohibition stunted its wine industry. Some day—I sincerely believe—it will all come back and California's coast will become a genuine Riviera. And the great American god of speed, jazz, will have to take a siesta."

"The Lash" is on its final screenings to-day at the Queen's.

"IF I HAD A MILLION"

THE AVERAGE MAN'S DREAM AS FILM DRAMA

The average American has \$997,000 to go before he'll get his first million.

That's the discovery of producers of "If I Had a Million," twenty-star drama which now showing at the King's Theatre with a cast including Gary Cooper, George Raft, Wynne Gibson, Charles Laughton, Jack Oakie, Frances Dee, Charlie Ruggles, Alison Skipworth, W. C. Field, Mary Boland, Roscoe Karns, Gene Raymond, Lucien Littlefield and Richard Bennett.

According to the most recent figures available, the average per capita wealth in the United States is in the neighborhood of \$2,900, which means simply that every man, woman and child in country would have that sum of money if all the dollars in the United States were put into one big pile, and divided evenly between all the inhabitants.

In "If I Had a Million" however, all the fortune of an eccentric millionaire is put in one pile, and then divided among nine persons whose names are selected at random from a city directory, with the result that each gets \$1,000,000. The reactions of the various beneficiaries are as varied as are their characters. And, as they proceed to spend their newly-acquired fortunes, the results develop in some cases upon comic lines; in others upon tragic lines, in some, romantic, in others, ironic lines.

"THE MAN FROM YESTERDAY"

CLAUDETTE COLBERT AND CLIVE BROOK

Claudette Colbert and Clive Brook are co-featured for the first time on the screen in "The Man from Yesterday," coming to the King's Theatre on Thursday.

"The Man from Yesterday" is unusual in that, although Brook plays the title role, he is not on the screen during any of the middle sequences of the drama. Charles Boyer, the European favorite who makes his American screen bow in this picture, carries the action with Miss Colbert through the middle of the picture.

A war romance in Paris results in a whirlwind marriage for Brook and Miss Colbert, one hour before Brook is called to the front. Brook is shell-shocked and, incorrectly, reported dead. Colbert, as time passes, falls in love with Boyer. (Continued on previous column.)

"BACK STREET"

IRENE DUNNE AND JOHN BOLES IN THE LEAD

"Back Street," the Universal picture of the widely read novel by Fannie Hurst, is in all essentials a faithful transcription of the book, according to a recent statement by John M. Stahl, who directed the picture and collaborated with Gladys Lehman in writing the screen adaptation. This popular

DIVORCE IN THE FAMILY



Jackie Cooper,
Conrad Nagel
and Lois
Wilson.

novel follows the life-long romance between Walter Saxel, a man with a wife and children, and Ray Schmidt, an unattached girl who sacrifices all else to an outlawed love affair. Irene Dunne plays the role of Ray, while John Boles is seen in the character of Saxel.

"The theme of the story, as presented on the screen," said Stahl, "is exactly the same as in the book, with a few crudities omitted. In an effort to make more tender (and perhaps more understandable) the romance between the two leading characters, we have at certain points modified the theme and the action slightly so as to remove some of the despicable qualities of the novel." (Continued on page of next column.)

TEMPERAMENTAL STARS

JANET GAYNOR AND CHARLES FARRELL

If the stars of the screen were half as temperamental as they are said to be there would be but few motion pictures made during the course of a year. Too much time would be consumed in bickering and wrangling. But fortunately, they are not. Stars are, first, human beings, and as such are possessed of common sense, intelligence, a feeling of fairness and a respect for the rights of others, which in turn make for the good of all.

There are of course times when they will have an attack of nerves, under the strain of long and tedious work of making a picture, but so do the housewife and the man. And like the non-professional's outbreak the screen player's tantrum is the exception and not the rule.

Among the many stars who are known for their even and kindly dispositions are Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell, whose latest Fox picture, "Tess of the Storm Country," is coming to the King's Theatre on April 2.

A Delightful Person.

Janet Gaynor is as delightful a person off the screen as she is on. A willing and indefatigable worker, with an eager ear for constructive criticism or suggestions that will improve her performance, Hollywood directors find her as easy to work with as the most lowly "extra." Retakes seldom try her patience and she is always ready with a kindly word for the player who has made re-shooting necessary. She never attempts to overshadow a subordinate player or steal a scene, but rather sticks closely to the natural portrayal of her characterization, with the sound, common sense knowledge that if the picture as a whole is pleasing, the louder will be the acclaim. When Marian Nixon recently scored so decided a hit in the title role of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Miss Gaynor was the first person to congratulate her. Surely this cannot be temperamental, in view of the fact the story was originally planned for Janet.

The Friendliest Star in Hollywood.

Charles Farrell has often been called the friendliest, most easy going and popular star in Hollywood. He has more protégés than any other screen player. His willingness to help the other fellow was doubtless born with his first starring assignment. When Frank Borzage was seeking an actor for the part of Chico in "7th Heaven," Farrell recommended a friend of his to the noted director, only to be selected for the role himself.

The popularity of Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell is possibly best explained in the words of Alfred Santell, who directed "Tess of the Storm Country."



JANET GAYNOR

of the Storm Country." He recently said: "If it is as pleasurable to watch Janet and Charles on the screen as it is to direct them in a picture it is easily understood why they are so popular."

HUMAN TOUCHES ARE STRESSED

"DIVORCE IN THE FAMILY" AT QUEEN'S THEATRE

Problems of divorce sound rather sophisticated for Jackie Cooper, but he makes from them one of the most poignant, gripping roles in his brief meteoric career. "Divorce in the Family," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's vivid new talkie opening to-morrow at the Queen's

Aside from that, with its comedy, its thrills, its drama and its heart interest, it is one of the most delectable entertainments in many a moon.

Charles F. Riesner directed the new production, blending comedy and heart interest skillfully into an engrossing whole. The play is based on an original by Maurice Rapt.

Thrilling River Wreck.

Jackie plays the role of Terry, snatches his elder brother—who gets "puppy love" to Jackie's disgust. There is much comedy in this angle of the play. There are thrills in a

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He: "I respect and love my wife, but I idolize YOU. You have sacrificed everything for me. And now what does life hold for us? God help us, what can we do?"

She: "Hush! You are the man I love, the man I will love forever. That's all that matters."

FANNIE HURST'S
BACK STREET

With IRENE DUNNE, JOHN BOLES, George Meeker, Zasu Pitts, June Clyde, William Bakewell, Arlette Duncan, Doris Lloyd, Paul Weigel, Jane Darwell, Shirley Grey, James Donlan, Walter Catlett, Robert McWade. A JOHN M. STAHL Production. Produced by Carl Laemmle, Jr. Presented by Carl Laemmle, Jr. UNIVERSAL PICTURE.

SUNDAY

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An Edward Small Production directed by Einar Green. Presented by Carl Laemmle, Jr. UNIVERSAL PICTURE.



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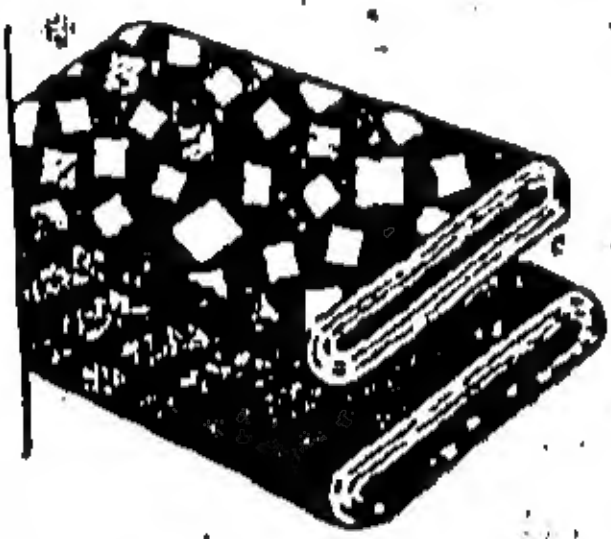
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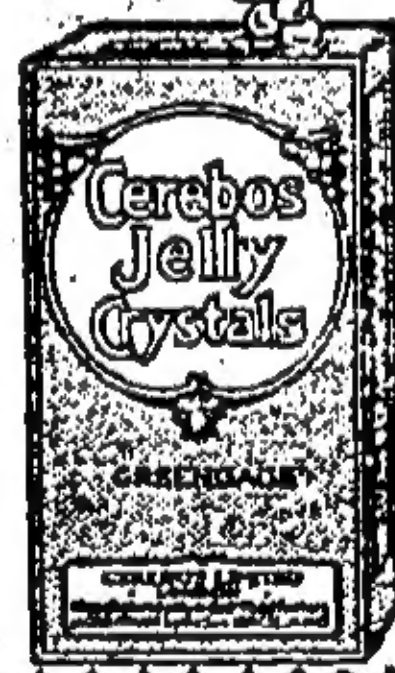
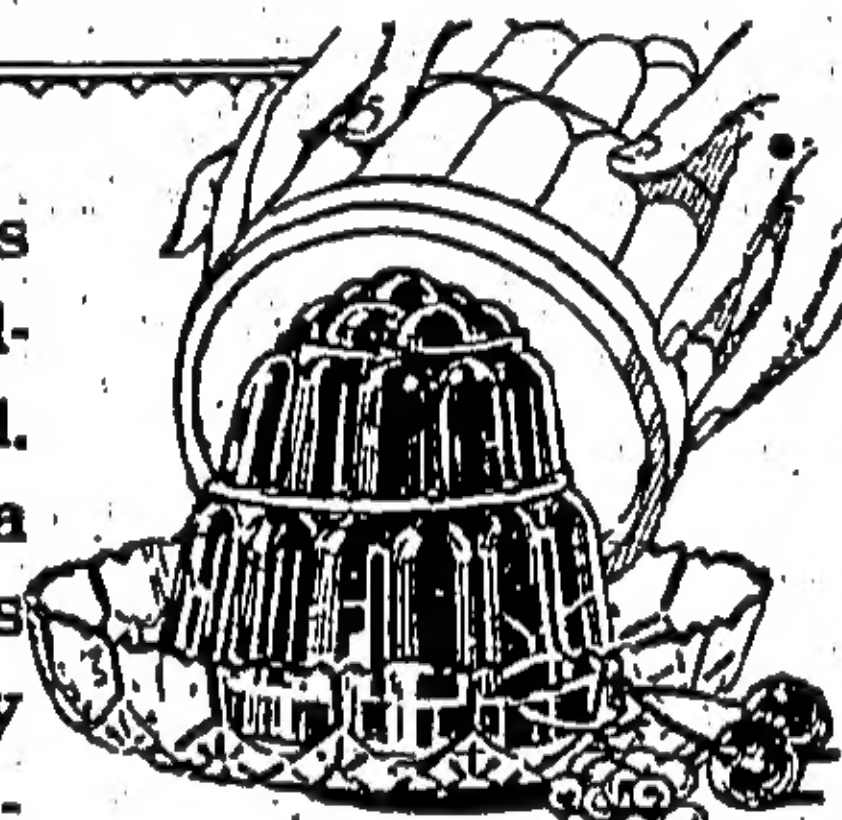
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Full advantage of this experiment, together with the elaborate mathematical calculations made based on the behaviour of this dam in designing the particular kind of arch proposed for Shing Mun.

BUILDING OF THE SHING MUN DAM

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE ENGINEERS

Illuminating Address To Rotarians By Resident Engineer

AN ADDRESS WHICH ILLUSTRATED THE IMMENSE SCALE OF THE WORK CONNECTED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SHING MUN DAM WAS GIVEN YESTERDAY AT THE ROTARY CLUB BY MR. G. B. GIFFORD HALL, RESIDENT ENGINEER OF THE SHING MUN WATER WORKS CONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

Mr. Hall's address was followed with keen interest by the audience and among the statements was that the dam would probably take four years to build. Mr. Hall added that were the job properly done, the Colony would have a dam that would last three or four hundred years!

The Hon. Dr. S. W. Tso presided over the meeting and amongst the large number of guests was Mr. A. B. Purves of the Public Works Department.

WHY THE WORK WILL TAKE FOUR YEARS

Mr. Hall said: I must say at the outset that dams can be divided into a number of different classes such as the gravity dam, the arch dam, the multiple-arch dam, the slab and buttress dam, the rock fill dam, the earth dam and the hollow-reinforced concrete dam. Of all these we have selected the Gravity and the Arch as being most suitable for the characteristics of the Shing Mun Valley. The gravity dam, as its name implies, resists the pressure of the water by its weight. It might be said that it is perhaps the most expensive of all these dams. It is usually built of concrete or cyclopean rubble which consists of very large stones embedded in concrete. Compared with the disadvantage of cost it has the advantage that a spillway can easily be incorporated in this dam. It is also much easier to build because its large dimensions enable what might be called "mass production" methods to be employed.

The Arch Dam.

The arch dam stands up against the water in a totally different manner. It breathes the water and the water pressure sets up a thrust which is transmitted through the dam to the abutments. In the old days we used to design it as a thick cylinder and before we knew as much about concrete as we do to-day we used to limit the stress in about 15 tons per square foot. During the past ten years, however, we have found out a good deal that concrete can considerably improve its manufacture and can now design it to stand 40 tons per square foot. That means that the section of the dam instead of being wide and costly like the gravity dam can be considerably reduced and therefore this dam is much more economical. But a spillway in this type of dam, especially in one which is so high as Shing Mun dam, cannot be easily incorporated for the reason that water flowing practically vertically over this great height acquires a very considerable momentum at the bottom which would be sufficient in some cases to erode the foundations on which it is built.

Arch dams are very difficult to design because we do not know exactly how they behave under varying stresses due to varying water load and changes of temperature.

So much money has been, and will be invested into dams for water supply, hydro-electric and irrigation purposes that a group of interested people got together some 7 or 8 years ago and financed the construction of the Stevenson Creek dam, an experimental dam in America. The site was chosen where the river fell steeply and also in such a place so that when the dam broke up it would do no damage to the country below. The top 60 feet of this dam was built only two feet thick, and in its upstream and the downstream sides steel plugs were incorporated in the concrete and instruments were set up so that the behaviour of the plugs in the dam could be observed as the water rose on the inside. Day by day while the water slowly rises, these observations were taken. The water finally got to the top of the dam and quite contrary to what everyone expected the dam did not break. However, the dam did break. The water pressed it in at the middle and pressed it outward at the sides and it created quite a new idea on arch dams.

Full advantage of this experiment, together with the elaborate mathematical calculations made based on the behaviour of this dam in designing the particular kind of arch proposed for Shing Mun.

You have perhaps noticed that any valley is narrower at the bottom than it is at the top and it so happens that unless a certain angle is subtended by the arch, the arch itself does not in fact behave as an arch, but as a cantilever; so that while the upper part of the Dam acts as an arch the lower part of the arch is acting as a cantilever and somewhere between the two there is an indeterminate intermingling of these two particular types of stress.

In the Shing Mun Dam.

In the Shing Mun Dam the lower 100 feet is designed as a cantilever and in order to eliminate any uncertainty as to the kind of stress at this point an asphalt joint has been introduced. We shall thus build the dam up to a height of 100 feet and then two inches of asphalt will be put on top of that and then an arch proper will be built on that, so that two dams will be incorporated in one, both acting independently yet together. If you ask me, however, what happens in the asphalt, I should have to confess frankly that I don't know. What I know is that asphalt being plastic will accommodate itself to whatever changes do take place and that again being plastic, it will not permit the water to leak and travel from one side of the joint to the other.

Before we came here there had been a certain amount of very useful exploratory work and drilling carried out by the Public Works Department and we were able to get a rough idea of where we might find the rock down below; and it seemed reasonable to suppose that we could find rock at an economic depth and therefore we have adopted tentatively the arch design. You will understand that however that whether we finally choose the arch or not depends entirely upon what we actually find down below. Drilling is now in progress day and night in an attempt to get this information, which is so vital, as quickly as possible.

It's a Cloudburst Occurs.

I mentioned how difficult it was for a spillway to be incorporated in an arch dam. Most of you know the Shing Mun river has a very small flow in the dry weather when it is almost a mere dribble, and that in the rainy season there is a very considerable flow. If a cloudburst occurs at a time when the reservoir is full, the water, if uncontrolled, would flow over the top of the dam and do the damage that I have referred to just now and to prevent this the abutments have been designed to act as spillways so that the over flow water in the case of this dam will flow over the two sides of the dam and not in the middle.

You may be interested to know that with regard to the drilling that in two holes drilled in the river bed to a depth of about 60 feet we have found what appears to be sand at a depth of 25 feet. I cannot be certain whether it is in fact sand or whether it is soft decomposed granite, but of course we shall have to get below this.

Turning to the construction side of the work it is necessary to plan it carefully beforehand because the cost of the work and progress depends on the construction methods employed. In the building of a concrete dam the first thing you have to look for is the stone with which to build it and therefore we have to find a suitable place for a quarry. In Shing Mun there is no stone within a reasonable distance at a level above the dam. The reason why we like it above the dam is because it is easier and much more economical to take a heavy load downhill than to pull them up.

Mixing the Concrete.

At Shing Mun the only suitable rock is down in the gorge itself down-stream of the dam. That means that the stone, when it has been quarried, which incidentally involves winning 1,000 tons a day, has to be lifted across the valley to the crushers on the near side of the dam where it will be crushed preparatory to its being converted into concrete. One having settled the site of the quarry, which is the heart of the job, (because what we are trying to do is to take solid rock from one place and put it in another place in as nearly its original condition of solidity as possible), the rest of the plant and machinery is located with respect to that. Then follows the location of the mixers and then some means has to be devised of placing the mixed concrete into the dam. One of the most modern methods of doing this is with a chuting plant but we do not like this particularly because we find that in hot countries the concrete is apt to stick in the chutes; furthermore, we like to use dry concrete because it has been found that the less water there is in concrete the stronger it is and in trying to chute dry concrete we find that the larger particles separate themselves from the rest and so nullify the care we have exercised in mixing it. Another difficulty with a chuting plant is that you cannot in this manner put "plums" into the dam. "Plums" are large solid stones, weighing up to five tons or more which are embedded in the concrete and which have the effect of considerably reducing the cost of the work. We have abandoned the idea of chuting therefore and have adopted cableways which pick up four to five tons concrete at a time and carry them to the dam and which will also be able to carry plums of similar weight to the dam.

Making Their Own Sand!

Another interesting thing about Shing Mun is that there is no sand near the site. You all know how concrete is made. The ordinary rock is taken and crushed to various sizes and then sand has to be added to fill up the interstices in the stone and cement to be added to fill in the interstices in the sand. In this place there is no sand nearer than some of the beaches twenty miles away so we have to pulverise our own sand with machinery that picks up small stones and flings them against steel plates which has the effect of converting them into sand of different sized grains.

The method of construction was decided in December last and full specifications of the machinery required was sent home to England and is now being manufactured there. Meanwhile we have to go on with the preliminary work and we are now building a camp for a thousand or so coolies, quarters for the Europeans and the ordinary store and office buildings required for a job like this. We are also carrying out anti-malarial work and we have been favoured with the help of Dr. Wellington and Dr. Jackson who are giving us full advice and assistance in this important matter. We have now drained five of the rice fields which covered that area and which were prolific breeding places for mosquitoes. Incidentally I might say that we have had in the past dealings with a number of Governments in various countries, but I have never known anyone work so quickly as the officials in this place, because three days after I told them that we wanted to resume the ricefields we were actually at work on them. We are also building a hospital, to deal with accidents—which are almost inevitable on jobs of this kind and for ordinary sickness, which has to be looked after before the patient can be sent to a bigger hospital. The Police have been very kind to us also and we are building a Police Station there to look after any unruly coolies we may have.

When Construction Starts.

When construction actually starts, the first thing to do is to excavate for the foundation of the dam and when this has to be made across a river some provision must of course be made for the water which would flow into the hole thus made. In the case of very wide rivers we often have to build a coffer dam, enclosing, say, one-third of the width of the river at a time, pumping the water out and building the first part of the dam inside that coffer dam leaving holes through it in order that later on the water may be diverted through these holes so that the rest of the dam can be built.

Another way is to drive tunnels round the dam and to divert the water through the tunnel so that the excavation for the dam may be carried out in the dry. But in the case of the Shing Mun river itself, the width and character make it more convenient to build dams, which is a wooden trestle carrying the water across the foundation.

The most important part of a dam is that part which nobody (Continued on Page 11.)

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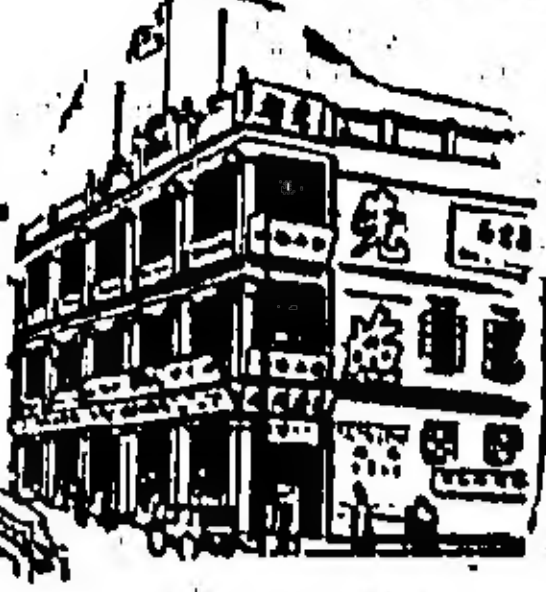
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Kowloon Supplement

HONG KONG, March 15, 1933.

THE ROAD TO CANTON

Like Kipling's Road to Mandalay, the road to Canton has become a phrase in the unwritten book of local mythology and it is appropriate enough that its fairy chamber should lie through the land of the Dragon. The average newspaper editor in Hong Kong is rather superstitious about it; at any rate, he avoids the subject as though, it were taboo. It has been talked about so often, argued over, written to death, as it were, that the mere thought of this fantastic highway sends practical men into fits of fretful rage. Yet some generation of the future will be spinning along its smooth, concrete surface with as much unconcern as we daily cross the Ferry. Engineers will scratch their heads and say: "I can't understand it. They must have been slow in those days. Think of it—only ninety miles of road—way—and they thought it was impossible." In our hearts we know that it is not impossible, even in Hong Kong we have carried out engineering feats ten times as difficult, and now we are about to undertake the construction of one of the largest dams in the East. From an engineering point of view the building of a road from Kowloon to Canton is child's play. It would be costly—nobody denies that—for the land is swampy and intersected with streams, but if sufficient enthusiasm for the project were raised the money would be forthcoming. In the beginning a rubble roadway could be laid down at a comparatively low cost, with wooden bridges, as an experiment. The toll on motor vehicles alone would pay for the expenditure in a few years, for hundreds of motorists would take advantage of this new highway and explore the interior, whilst exporters might find it cheaper to send their goods to Canton by road. The obstacles, it must be clear, are neither cost nor difficulties of construction. What then can they be?

Whenever a utility scheme, such as a public highway, is held up it is usually for political reasons. A country, being unsure of its position, is nervous of its neighbour and a roadway is regarded from

FUTURE OF KOWLOON

PENINSULA'S PART IN FAR EAST TRADE

(Continued.)

When one considers how influential our Colony is as a trade clearing house for an immense area of Eastern Asia, with an annual turnover aggregating in normal times close on £150,000,000 a year, one cannot resist the conclusion that if this trade is to increase, as it undoubtedly will in the future, Kowloon is bound to play a leading part in its industrial development. Hong Kong is the great distributing mart of the world's trade to and from South China, Indo-China, Siam, the Philippines and Japan, having direct shipping connections with Europe, North and South America and Australia, with immense wharves, warehouses, docks and shipbuilding yards, headquarters of banks and business houses of first importance. It is the centre upon which converges for distribution the merchandise of the rich and densely inhabited territories of South China, and whence radiates a very large proportion of the products of the Western world destined for Oriental consumers, of whom the neighbouring province of Kwangtung alone has forty millions to provide for. The varied products of the provinces and countries adjacent to Hong Kong find their way to the outside world through the well-established business "hongs" of this Colony and its port facilities are second to none.

Let us see to what extent Kowloon plays a part in this extensive trading organisation. In shipbuilding, local yards have a world-wide reputation for excellence of workmanship and, with general engineering and repairs, they normally give employment to about thirty thousand workmen. In 1921, local shipyards launched a greater number of vessels than the rest of the British Empire, outside the United Kingdom, put together. Excellent dock

accommodation, and shipbuilding facilities exist here, and of the three establishments of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., the most important is that at Kowloon Docks, Hung Hom, which is fitted with all the best and latest appliances for engineering and shipbuilding work. No 1 Dock at Kowloon can accommodate the largest vessels in H.M. Navy on the China Station and also the largest merchant vessels calling at Hong Kong. Another company, the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., owns a water frontage 2,000 feet in length at Kowloon, the total area of its property being 1,201,350 square feet. It has nine berths capable of berthing steamers, 650 feet in length with a draught of 32 feet at spring tides. A new wharf, 800 feet in length and 80 feet in breadth, is in course of construction. Light railway lines facilitate the transfer of cargo to or from transit godowns or from steamer to steamer at the wharves. A railway siding connects the premises with the Kowloon-Canton Railway. The Company maintains a fleet of eleven steam and motor tugs and launches and 114 lighters of from 50 to 250 tons capacity; its godowns (including separate buildings for extra arduous, hazardous and non-hazardous goods) have a total capacity of about 300,000 measurement tons. An open space (343,343 square feet) is also provided for the storage of timber and other cargoes not requiring cover. The newer godowns are equipped with electric conveyors and electric cranes. Sixteen cargo cranes are operated on shore and five afloat, with a lifting capacity up to 25 tons. In later articles we shall describe other huge industries in Kowloon which have a bearing on its future development.

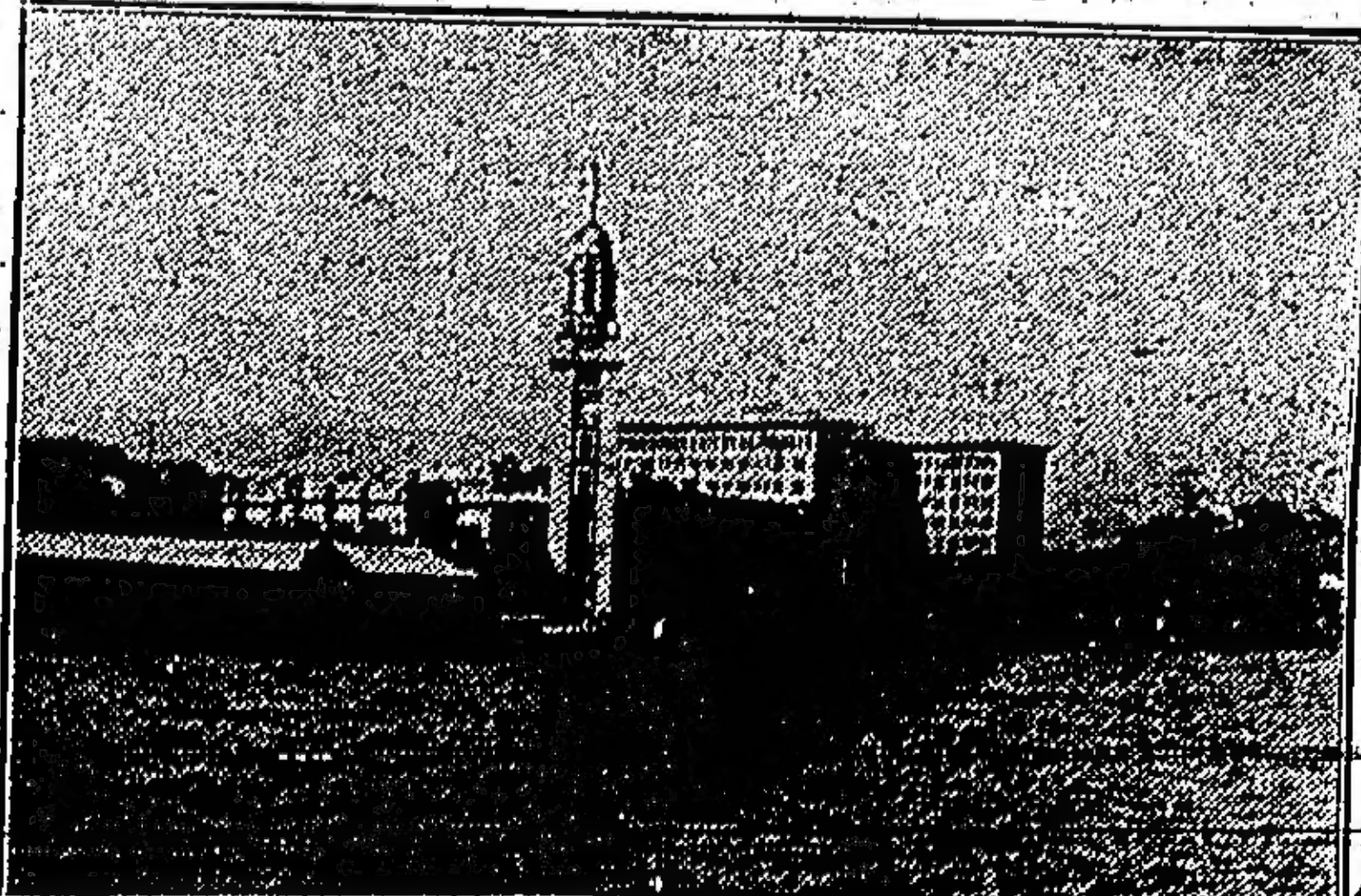
(To be Continued.)

its military aspect. Yet a railway line is just as effective as a road for the movement of troops; the one can be destroyed as easily as the other. If China is suspicious of our motives in wanting road connection with Canton, why has she not regarded the railway with distrust? Politically, the opening of a road from Shantakok to Canton would have practically no influence whatsoever, for in the unlikely event of relations becoming strained, the bridges could be blown up at a moment's notice and the road blocked to traffic. It is far more likely that the railway and shipping concerns oppose the construction of a road on the grounds that it would seriously affect their profits. This in all probability is what it would do. But a road link between Kowloon and Canton, besides proving a gold mine to the motor car industry, would speed up

trade tremendously between the two cities and might even assist in a revival of prosperity. The roadway is an excellent civiliser and an agent for promoting better relations. It is also the gateway to increased trade. This road would benefit Canton and the dreams of the Colony of Hong Kong. Why let the question sink in uneasy oblivion? The Kings of commerce in Hong Kong and Canton could solve it in an hour. An Anglo-Chinese syndicate could raise the money and begin operations before the Autumn. Why hasn't it been done? These questions are like voices in the night, and lead us to the labyrinth of despair. We shall awaken one day to find this road completed—with the aid of American money, and thronged with American cars. That is the way things happen, and it would serve us right.

PLEASE SEND PICTURES TO THE EDITOR—

Snap shots of places of interest in Kowloon and the New Territories, groups of Kowloon residents, Children, Kowloon sports, Etc.




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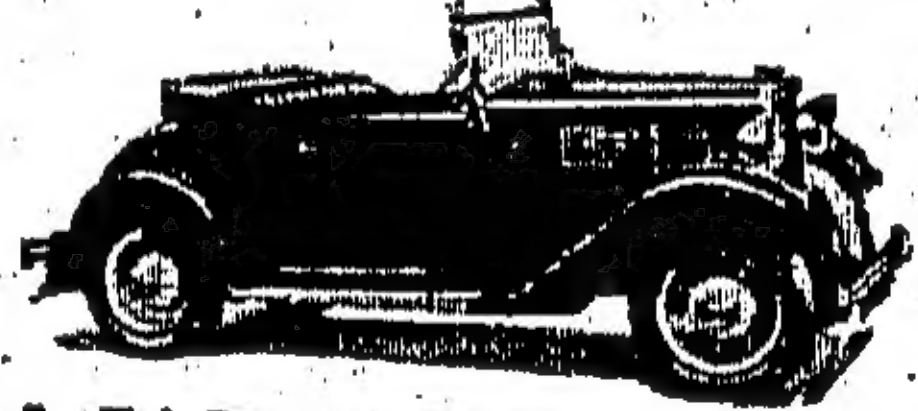
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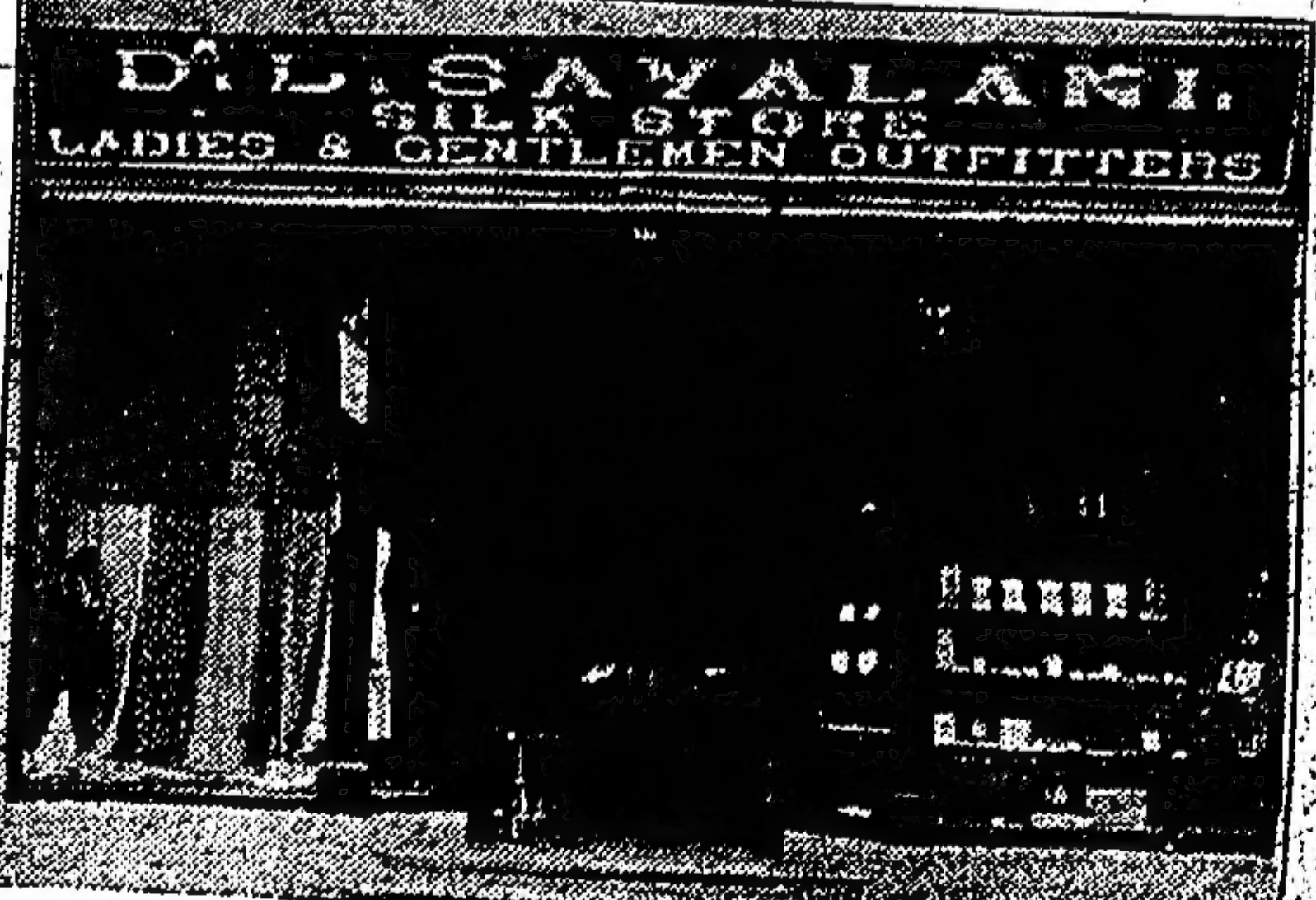
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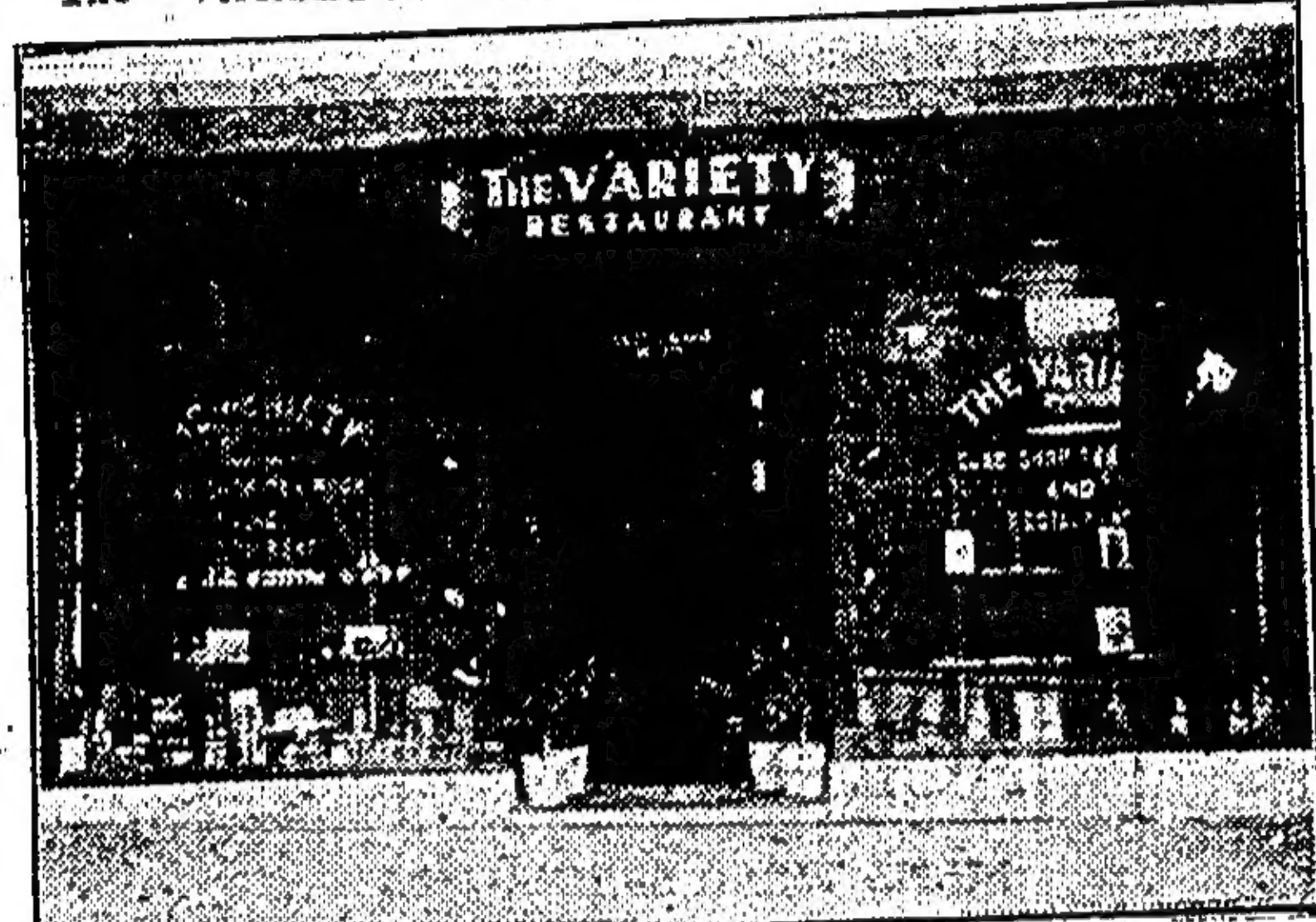
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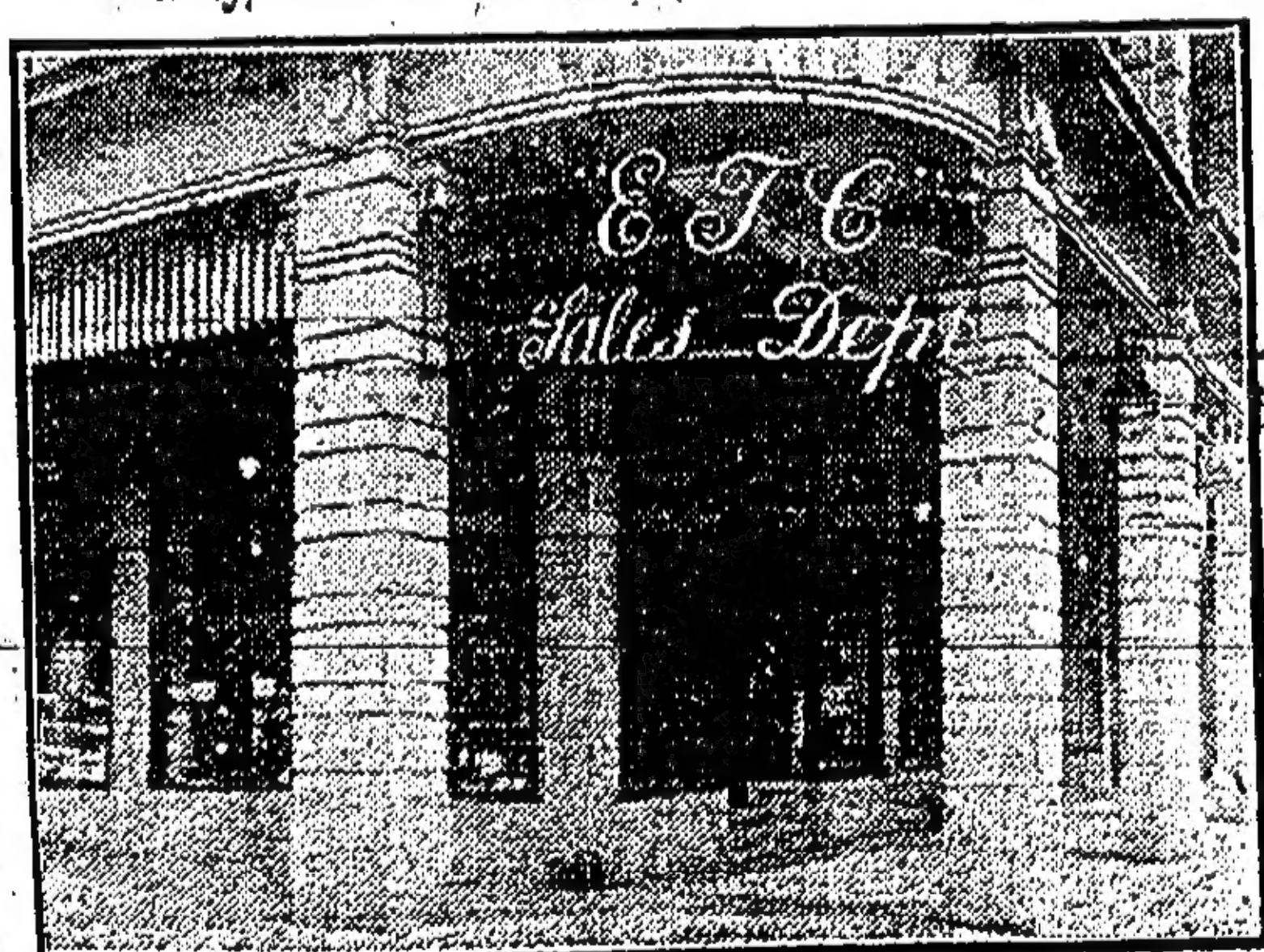
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To Let

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC

140 Cases from Kowloon

WESTERN TREATMENT
SUPERIOR TO CHINESE

That the Western method of treatment for Small Pox has been proved to be far superior to the Chinese herbal method was the contention of Mr. T. Megarry, the President of the fortnightly of the Sanitary Board yesterday when questions relative to the present Small Pox epidemic were asked by Dr. Li Shu Fan. In his replies, Mr. Megarry stated that the only measures available to prevent this disease are isolation of patients and vaccination of others. Dr. Li, pursuant to notice, asked:

With reference to the present Small Pox Epidemic, will the Head of the Sanitary Department be good enough to furnish the Board with the answers to the following questions?

What is the total number of Small Pox cases reported up to the end of February?

Mr. Megarry replied:—140 cases were reported from Kowloon, 5 cases from New Kowloon and 90 cases from Victoria.

Q. Whether it is a fact, that there is a decidedly higher incidence of cases occurring in Old and New Kowloon, than in the city of Victoria.

A. It is a fact.

Q. If so, what is the comparative rate of occurrence?

A. Victoria approximately 40 per cent, Kowloon approximately 60 per cent. of the total.

Q. To what is ascribed the cause of this higher incidence?

A. The cause is not known.

The Only Possible Measures.

Q. What further effective measures of prevention does the Government adopt or propose to adopt in the areas in question?

A. The only measures available are isolation of patients and vaccination of others. As regards isolation, as long as there is concealment of cases and neglect to notify them, the only further measures which might be considered would be house to house inspection and compulsory isolation, a very onerous matter to all parties. As regards vaccination a campaign is being energetically conducted by the Government Medical Department, by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and by the Chinese Public Dispensaries and it is hardly possible to do more in this line than is being done.

Dumping of Bodies.

Q. Whether it is a fact, that the practice of dumping dead bodies is mainly confined to cases of deaths from Small Pox?

A. The total number of bodies dumped in 1932 was 1,427, of which 141 were smallpox cases.

Q. What have been the approximate percentages of apparent ages of bodies so dumped (a) under one year (b) between two and five years, and (c) over five years, during the period 1930 to 1932?

A. Figures for the ages specified are not available but in 1930 there were 1,208 children and 108 adults; in 1931 there were 1,121 children and 124 adults, and in 1932 there were 1,308 children and 50 adults.

Q. Has the practice of dumping dead bodies increased or decreased during the past three years?

A. The percentage of dumped bodies to total deaths was:

1930 8.18%

1931 6.92%

1932 7.30%

Concealment.

Q. Is there any truth in the common allegation that the practice of concealing cases of Small Pox is due to the popular belief that Chinese herbal treatment is superior to Western methods, thus leading to concealment and dumping of bodies when such herbal treatment has failed?

(Continued on next column)

ABDUCTION OF A GIRL

CHINESE SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT

Sentence of two months' hard labour was imposed by Mr. Butters at Central Magistracy yesterday on a Chinese who was convicted on a charge of harbouring a Chinese girl named Ng Yin Sang, aged 16 years.

According to Sub-Inspector Fraser of the S.C.A., who prosecuted the girl was reported missing by her mother on January 20. Enquiries were made by the police who traced both defendant and the girl to Tai O. They were taken to the Kowloon City Police Station, where the report was originally made, and later to the S.C.A.

The defendant first came to know the girl through her mother, who was an opium addict and who was in the habit of visiting an opium den in which defendant was employed. On one of her visits, she sent her daughter to the defendant to recover some pawn tickets. That was the last she saw of her daughter until the police found her at Tai O.

Defendant pleaded guilty and said that he was asked by the girl to take her away, and he had accordingly done so.

His Worship (to Inspector Fraser):—The girl looks to me to be more than 16 years of age. What evidence have you got that the girl is under 16?

Inspector:—Her mother said that the girl is 16 years of age.

failed?
A. This might seem to be the case in default of any other more plausible reason for the general reluctance to notify.

Q. Whenever a case of Small Pox is reported and is removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital is the patient free to choose between having Chinese and Western method of treatment?

A. The patient is free to choose.

Western Treatment Superior.

Q. Whether it is not a fact that the Western Method of treatment for Small Pox has been proved to be far superior to the Chinese herbal methods? If the answer is in the affirmative, can you furnish statistics in support of this vitally important fact, and give the names of Hospitals where Small Pox cases have been treated by these respective methods?

A. The figures for the last 23 years from the Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital, where only Chinese herbal methods are used and the figures from the Government Infectious Diseases Hospital where only western methods are used show:—

Tung Wah I.D.H.		Herbalist Treatment.	
Cases.	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1919	622	46.63%	
Government I.D.H.		Western Treatment.	
Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
288	44	14.60%	

Those present at the meeting were:—Mr. T. Megarry (President), Hon. Mr. R. M. Henderson (vice-president), Dr. C. W. Pope (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Mr. M. E. Lo, Mr. F. C. Hall, Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy, Dr. Li Shu Fan, Mr. C. H. Basto, Mr. C. J. Roe (secretary) and Mr. Ng Miu Kai (assistant secretary).

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A TRAGIC SCOURGE

Babies Dying By The Score

"Another dead body," sighed the Police Inspector, and told a *Daily Press* representative that it was the third that day. It is a common occurrence on the Mainland, this unending procession of babies' bodies to the mortuary, and in nearly every case they have died from the same cause. Unknown to the average resident, the spectre of death—small-pox—stalks the streets of the Chinese quarter day and night, and the doctors are helpless to prevent it.

Some of the cases which reach the Police are pitiful in the extreme. On Sunday an Englishman was walking with a companion in the vicinity of Chatham Road. They noticed a bundle lying on the grass and going up to it, discovered that it was the body of a baby. It was quite dead. As the cloth "carrier" was still attached to its body, the mother must have unslung it from her back and let it fall to the ground. One can imagine the feelings of the mother when she turned round and saw those eyes that would never move again. A dreadful conflict must have raged in her mind; should she report to the Police, or leave the baby lying there in the open, where none could guess whose child it was? Fear of an inquiry, no doubt, caused her to take the latter course and, dropping the body on the ground, she must have fled.

Every morning brings to light grim discoveries such as these. A Policeman, walking on his beat at dawn, will find a bundle on the doorstep of a house. He examines it; a dead baby. Everyone in the house is frightened and protests that he or she has no knowledge of the affair, so it is taken to the mortuary where a ticket is hung around its neck: "girl, aged eighteen months, parents unknown."

Scared!

"The whole trouble," a Kowloon doctor told our representative, "is that the Chinese of the lower classes are scared stiff to report cases of small-pox to the health authorities. They cannot be ignorant of the symptoms, for the disease has claimed hundreds of victims this year, and the word is on every tongue. They are afraid that if a case is reported they will get into trouble or that they will be turned out of their homes and sent away. There is no means at present of persuading them that they will receive nothing but consideration from the authorities, and that their children will be taken care of, and perhaps cured, in Hospital."

Vaccination the Remedy!

He added that if only the Chinese would take advantage of the free vaccination treatment that was offered many lives might be saved. It was extremely difficult for the medical profession to deal with the situation, which was made doubly serious by the stubborn attitude of the Chinese. Vaccination, he said, ought to be compulsory whenever an epidemic occurred, but he agreed that it would be very difficult to carry it out. Thousands of men, women and children lived in unhealthy, overcrowded tenement houses in Kowloon, which were perfect breeding places for germs of contagious disease. When the warm weather set in it would help to destroy the germs, but the problem would remain and crop up each year until effective measures were devised.

"I took up this game," the hopeless novice said apologetically to his caddy, "merely to practise self-control."

"You ought to have gone in for caddying, sir," said the caddy.

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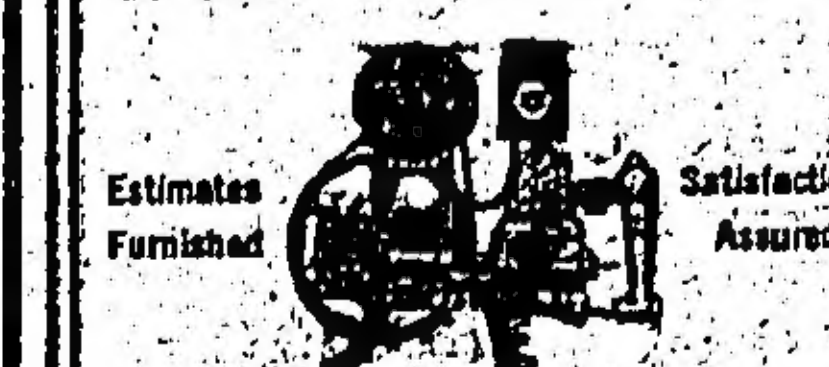
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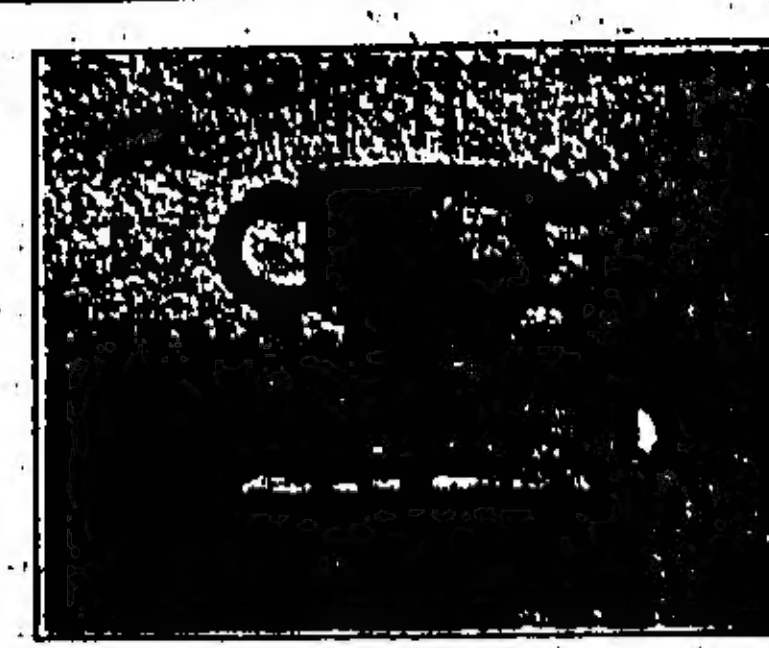
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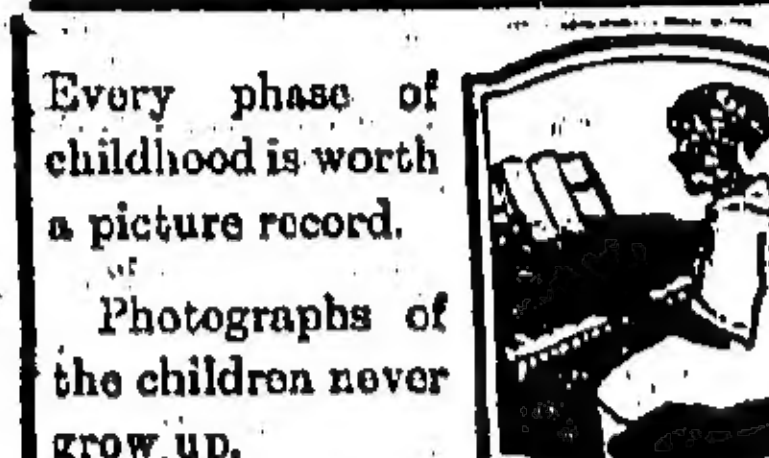
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CHINESE COMMUNITY ENTERTAINS DEPARTING OFFICIALS

SIR JOSEPH KEMP AND MR. E. R. HALLIFAX
GUESTS AT WEST POINT DINNER

CHIEF JUSTICE'S PICTURESQUE
DESCRIPTION OF H.K. SCENES

The Chinese Community were hosts at a dinner at the Kam Ling Restaurant last night to Sir Joseph Kemp, Kt., C.B.E., the Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, C.M.G., C.B.E., who will both be shortly returning home on retirement.

The Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow took the chair and in proposing the toast of the two distinguished guests, said that the Chinese community had in them two loyal and staunch friends.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Peel, also paid a tribute to the loyalty of both Sir Joseph Kemp and Mr. Hallifax.

Sir Joseph Kemp in the course of his reply told the gathering that his memories of days spent in Hong Kong would be very pleasant ones and drew a very pretty picture of some of the things that would always be in his mind.

TRIBUTE BY SIR SHOU-SON CHOW

In addition to the guests of honour there were present His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., His Excellency Major General O.C. Barnett, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., O.B.E., The Hon. Mr. E. Taylor, The Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, Kt., K.C., The Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, Kt., His Honour Mr. Justice J.R. Wood, The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Hon. Dr. A. R. Wellington, The Hon. Dr. B. H. Kotowall, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. C.G.S. Mackie, Hon. Dr. S. W. T'ao, O.B.E., The Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau, Mr. D. W. Trautman, (C.M.G.), Mr. T.M. Hazelrigg, Mr. R.A.C. North, Mr. Justice P. Jackson, Messrs. A. E. Wood, T. H. King, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Capt. F.R.L. Meers, and R.F. Walter, Dr. Li Shu Fan, Messrs. A. G. Clarke, Tang Shiu Kin, Kwok Siu Lau, M. K. Lo, Li Yau Tsun, Tong Yat Chun, Wong Tak Kwong, N. L. Smith, Wong Lu Tung, Q.A.A. Macfadyen, Tam Woon Tong, J.H. H. Lee, Ho Leung, Li Po Kwai, Wong Kwong Tin, Lo Cheung Shiu, Li Yik Mui, Pun Hiu Cho and Ngan Shing Kwan.

SIR SHOU-SON CHOW

Sir Shou-son Chow said:—Your Excellencies and gentlemen,—It is an honour, as well as a pleasure, to be assigned the duty of proposing the health of our two distinguished guests to-night. His Honour Sir Joseph Kemp and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax. At the same time I feel, as you no doubt also feel, that this is an occasion of sorrow, for we will soon say "good-bye" to two of the best friends of the Chinese in the Colony. To me, it seems difficult to imagine the Supreme Court, without Sir Joseph Kemp, in association with the administration of law in Hong Kong, or the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, without its "Father-and-Mother," Mr. Hallifax, who has presided over its destinies for so long, and with such success.

Sir Joseph Kemp's Services.

Of Sir Joseph Kemp, I need hardly say that he has had a very distinguished career. An Irishman by birth, and with a taste of Colonial life during his early manhood, when he graduated at the Cape University in South Africa, he came to Hong Kong as a Cadet in 1893. Practically all his time has since been spent in legal departments, with what success we all know.

As far back as 1913, twenty years ago, we found him already on the Supreme Court Bench as Acting Puisne Judge, and two years later, he was appointed Attorney-General with a seat on both Councils. When in May 1929 it was announced that Sir Joseph had been elevated to the high office of Chief Justice of the Colony, the Chinese community were not the least delighted among the general public, who felt that the choice could not have been a better one. That appointment must have been the more gratifying to Sir Joseph, because it was given to a Cadet Officer in the Colony—the second instance in the history of Hong Kong. It is unnecessary for me to say that Sir Joseph has justified that appointment by his erudition, sound judgment and absolute impartiality.

Sir Joseph's service to the Colony was recognised by the conferment on him of the C.B.E. in 1918; and in the same year he had the additional honour of appointment to the select band of King's Counsel. The knighthood conferred on him by His Majesty the King in 1927, in recognition of his long and distinguished services to the Colony, gave great satisfaction to all sections of the community, his Chinese friends, who regard him with high esteem and great admiration, marking the occasion with a public dinner in his honour.

The time now comes to say "good-bye" to Sir Joseph. We visualise him during his well-earned retirement devoting more time than ever before to his collection of postage stamps which, I am informed, contains one of the best lots of Hong Kong overprints in the world. No doubt that alone should keep him continuously in touch with the Colony, but I have the feeling, knowing him as I do, that he needs no hobby to turn his thoughts back to Hong Kong.

Mr. E. R. Hallifax and the S.O.A.

Coupled with the toast to the retiring Chief Justice is that of the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, our highly-esteemed and greatly-liked Secretary for Chinese Affairs. In Mr. Hallifax, we also have an official who has devoted practically the whole of his working life to the Colony, and to the Chinese community in particular.

Mr. Hallifax was appointed a Cadet in the Hong Kong Civil Service as long ago as 1897, and quickly identified himself with Chinese affairs, not the least of his accomplishments in this direction, being a good knowledge of the Chinese language, both written and spoken, which is so necessary for the performance of his important duties. Having in his early years here served in magisterial, Police and other capacities in Hong Kong and the New Territories, he soon obtained a knowledge of the Chinese of all classes; and this undoubtedly stood him in good stead in 1912, when he was made Secretary for Chinese Affairs—the first to hold the position with that title. He has been the head of Chinese affairs in Hong Kong for a period longer than any of his predecessors; in fact, he has the unique distinction of having been the longest in any one senior post in the history of Hong Kong.

On several occasions Mr. Hallifax acted as Colonial Secretary, and in that capacity proved himself to be able, tactful and courteous. But it is as Secretary for Chinese Affairs that he is best known to the public. The Chinese Secretariat is a department, of which not much is heard, for necessarily it works without flourish. I might call it the "Silent Service of the Civil Government," and like the famous Silent Service that defends our coast and trade routes, this Department has worked quietly and efficiently, and has accomplished a good deal towards the smooth running of the local administrative machine. The public, while looking at results, cannot realise to the full, how much such results depend upon the man behind the scenes. There is no doubt that in recent years this office is one of the most difficult in the Colony, and I can say without fear of contradiction that the happy relations now subsisting between the Government and the Chinese Community are largely due to the ability, understanding and unrivalled experience of Mr. Hallifax.

The award of the O.B.E. in 1918 and of the C.B.E. in 1923, therefore, came as a matter of course to one with so many achievements to his credit; and it was no surprise to find his name again figure in the Honours List two years afterwards, when the C.M.G. was conferred on him by His Majesty the King.

Mr. Hallifax is leaving us soon, and we feel that his place will be hard to fill. A man who shines the brightest, he has nevertheless played an important role without great success. He has sought, where the general public saw him not, on the golf links at Fanling; I understand that he is quite a good golfer. I have read somewhere the maxim, "Keep your head still, and your eye on the ball," and I can appreciate that Mr. Hallifax has retained that rule throughout his time. It can be said of him, in his official career, that he kept his head steady, and his eye on his duties at all times.

Before concluding, I desire to express our very deep appreciation of the gracious presence of His Excellency the Governor, who has proven himself time and again to be a true friend of the Chinese.

Gentlemen, I now ask you to join with me in drinking to the health, long life and happiness of Sir Joseph Kemp and Mr. E. R. Hallifax, extending this good wish to Lady Kemp and to Mrs. Hallifax and Miss Hallifax.

SIR JOSEPH KEMP

Replying Sir Joseph Kemp, said: Sir Shou-son Chow, Your Excellency and gentlemen. A farewell speech is never easy and it is especially difficult when one is leaving the place where one has lived for so many years as I have lived in Hong Kong, and where one has made so many true and valued friends. I hope, therefore, you will forgive me if what I say is very short and I fear rather personal. It is very hard to leave Hong Kong. I have lived here for more than thirty-four years and I have had all my official career here. I was married here and my wife and I have spent many years of happy married life in the Colony. My son was also born here. It is really, apart from my family, the one spot in the world which is more home to me than anywhere else. I shall often think of Hong Kong, of its magnificent harbour with all its constant interest; ships, launches, junks and sampan life; that wonderful blue haze with the lights of Kowloon shining through it like a kriesler picture. We get them occasionally though all too rarely. Then there is the village and field life of the New Territories, the pagantry of the many coloured shop signs in the streets; the chatter of these cheerful, good humoured people, the rickshaw coolies; the wonderful changing lights on the hills as the evening draws in, the kindness and hospitality and sympathy of friends—all that will make a picture that I shall often turn up and which I shall never forget.

That, gentlemen, is really all I have to say because it represents, though very haltingly, the two or three thoughts that are uppermost in my mind just now and have been for the last few weeks and even months, namely a very great regret at leaving Hong Kong and the great gratitude for all the kindness that I have received and the friendships I have experienced here for so many years and this evening. I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have done me in making me one of the two guests of honour of the evening here to-night, and also for the opportunity of meeting so many old and valued friends. I am very proud of the honour and very grateful for the opportunity. I thank you gentlemen most sincerely.

THE HON. MR. HALLIFAX

Mr. Hallifax in a brief speech observed that Sir Shou-son Chow's speech bore obvious marks of collaboration and he felt confident (if for no other reason than that Dr. Kotowall had just told him) that the Chairman had invoked the aid of Dr. Kotowall's academic polish to frame the very kindly sentiments that had been expressed in Sir Shou-son Chow's speech. He felt he was unable to compete with either of these two speakers. He supposed that human nature was all too ready to absorb flattery and having heard Sir Shou-son Chow, he felt firmly convinced that he knew a tremendous lot about China and the Chinese!

Mr. Hallifax recalled the days when he first came to the Colony, days during which the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen was kidnapped in London. He also recalled days spent in Canton and also his connection with the Police. He recounted some of the interesting cases during his connection with the Force.

It was his service in the New Territories that were his most pleasant memories, said Mr. Hallifax. "For eight years I was in the New Territories," he said "and I can only say that it was a lovely place—no roads, no railways, no houses of any account, no telephones. The telephone existed but it had the unhappy habit of breaking down at inconvenient times."

One occasion in the New Territories he recounted which caused a good deal of amusement. He was a police officer, land officer, magistrate and treasury officer all at once. Once, while just about to go out for a jaunt in the country, he noticed his hat and several other articles were missing. The thief was apprehended and Mr. Hallifax had to charge him as a police officer, try, convict and sentence the thief as a Magistrate and collect the fine as a treasury officer.

Mr. Hallifax paid a great tribute to his many Chinese friends in Hong Kong and said that their sound counsel and advice had made it possible for him to count on their co-operation at all times. He thought the co-operation between the Chinese community and the Government was really wonderful. Mr. Hallifax concluded his speech.

(Continued on Page 11)

"Nine Till Six"

A.D.C.'S PRODUCTION WITH
ALL WOMEN CAST

APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE AT
KING'S THEATRE

The Hong Kong Amateur Dramatic Society have scored another success with "Nine till Six," a play with an all-women cast.

One wonders what lay behind the choice.

Not necessarily, for the A.D.C. have plenty of male talent; not perversity, for they never give Hong Kong anything except what they believe to be the best: not a desire to strike an original note, for their list of plays, dating back to 1870, shows that they have tried their hand at all sorts and conditions of drama. For example there was Aladdin in 1874, The School for Scandal in 1879, Trial by Jury in 1895, Charley's Aunt, in 1896, Twelfth Night in 1913, The Blue Bird in 1914, Kismet in 1919, St. Joan in 1924 and Dear Brutus in 1931.

"Nine till Six" is a study in femininity. Like most modern dramatists the authors, Aimée and Philip Stuart, have been influenced by Shaw, but the tempo of the play is feminine, not Shavian, with its alternatives of stress and emotionalism over small matters, and composure and intelligence when the essentials of life have to be faced.

The story is primarily one of women's problems, but the professional difficulties which confront Mrs. Pembroke are those which both men and women in business have to face to-day.

"Nine till Six" though not an easy play is perhaps better suited to amateurs than professionals. One feels that on the legitimate stage it might very easily degenerate into a mannequin parade. The A.D.C. have given us enough finger but not too much. If one feels that an extra frock or two would not have come amiss it must be remembered that—Mrs. Pembroke—found—times are difficult.

The play is admirably staged, the scenery being the work of Mr. J. Hollingsworth Bond, A.R.I.B.A., A.I.A.A., to whom the A.D.C. owe grateful thanks for many an excellent stage decor.

It is a play about women, but you do not have to be woman or even a feminist to enjoy it. The players are all women, in various ranks of life and various stages of dress and undress, but you do not have to be either a woman or a leg show enthusiast to appreciate it.

That last night's audience heartily endorsed the choice of "Nine till Six" was evident by the continued applause, and the only pity is that there are to be but two more performances.

"Nine Till Six" is certainly yet another triumph for Fay Grossman—perhaps the best piece of acting she has done on the stage in Hong Kong. She takes the role of Mrs. Pembroke, the proprietress of the dress making establishment which is the scene of the play. Mrs. Pembroke has worked hard all her life, she has climbed to her present position slowly, carefully and truthfully. She has met with reverses and difficulties, both in her private and business life, and is the stronger for the way in which she has met them. Fay Grossman conveys all that within her first five minutes on the stage, building up and establishing character in very few words and fewer actions.

Then "Miss Roberts" enters, and Helen Prior shows us a very different woman, fighting grimly a losing battle against old age and poverty, hard and unloved. Not an easy or a pleasant role, but if that is, as it should be, any satisfaction to Helen Prior, almost as perfect a character study.

Veronica Butterfield was faced with a difficult task when she was cast as "Freda" the stock-keeper, and one feels that the part demands more experience of both life and stage than she possesses. Freda might have been played as the central figure for she is really the most interesting character. Where Veronica Butterfield failed in securing for her the sympathy of the audience, to have secured and held the position she had in Mrs. Pembroke's establishment.

Three outstandingly good roles are those of Grace and her mother, and Bridget, as played by Eileen Stubbings, Margaret Bunje and Kate Marriott. Grace and Bridget are neither of them, one would imagine, very difficult parts but

that does not detract from the way they were played. Grace was always young, Bridget always tired—both excellent keynotes.

Margaret Bunje made a perfect little cameo of her role of Mrs. Abbot, and all the audience were glad that she had a second entry in the last scene.

Frances Harvey was splendid as Clara Pembroke and managed to bring out the human and sympathetic side of a not very sympathetic character.

The three other juniors, Daisy, Gwladys and Violet were well played by Vivienne Blackburn, Rosalie Alabaster and Gwen Forbes. Daisy was particularly good.

The three mannequins were charming, Rosemary King, Eileen Bonnar, and Margaret King. All managed to convey that mixture of actual simplicity and apparent sophistication with which one credits the genuine article. They shifted as quickly from their professional languor into their natural quick shrewdness, as they did from Mrs. Pembroke's model gowns into their own work-a-day garments.

Judy Kemble and Peggy McAvoy had small roles, the one as Lady Avonlayne the other as "Carry" the packer. They were as "lady like" and "common" as their respective parts demanded, and did the best possible with their small parts.

And M'selle, Hilda Arnold who has played French parts with very considerable skill before, showed once more how capable she is of giving a sprightly and clever interpretation. If her first appearance made one feel even more sympathy for Mrs. Pembroke, that was all in character. She deserves every congratulation for a clever piece of work.

As usual in A.D.C. productions the stage craft is excellent. Much is due to the producer who can have had no easy task guiding his team of sixteen ladies into such smooth and polished performance. Of course we are sure that each one of the sixteen is the most charming and reasonable of her sex—still we applaud the staff work which has resulted in "Nine till Six," as we saw it on the stage.

"Nine till Six" is most enjoyable and will certainly take its place as one of the A.D.C.'s most successful productions. E.M.B.

The Cast

Mrs. Pembroke (Proprietress) Fay Grossman.
Miss Roberts (Millinery Saleswoman) Helen Prior.
Freda (Stock keeper in the Dress-making) Veronica Butterfield.
Grace Abbot (An Apprentice) Eileen Stubbings.
Mrs. Abbot (Grace's Mother) Margaret Bunje.
Clara Pembroke (Mrs. Pembroke's Daughter) Frances Harvey.
Daisy (Jnr.) Vivienne Blackburn.
Gwladys (Jnr.) Rosalie Alabaster.
Lady Avonlayne Judy Kemble.
Bridget Penarth (Lady Avonlayne's Daughter) Kate Marriott.
Violet (A Junior) Gwen Forbes.
Carry (Head Packer and Machinery Girl) Peggy McAvoy.
Beatrices (Mannequins) Rosemary King.
Judy (Mannequins) Eileen Bonnar.
Helen (Mannequins) Margaret King.
M'selle (Head of a Workroom) Hilda Arnold.

Assisted By

Stage Director D. G. Grossman.
Assistant Director D. G. McAvoy.
Scenery J. Hollingsworth Bond.
A.R.I.B.A., A.I.A.A.
Prompter M. Bunje.
Music during the Intervals Mr. Frank Taylorson.
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Synopsis of Scenery
The action of the play is laid in "Pembroke's," a Millinery and Dress-making Shop in Regent Street, at the beginning of the Spring Season.

Scene 1.—Mezzanine Floor overlooking the Millinery Department, at 9.45 a.m.
Scene 2.—The Junior's Dressing Room—6 p.m. The same day.
(Continued on Page 11.)

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NOTICE.

THE Eighty Ninth Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Hong Kong Club will be held in the Club House on Friday, the 24th March, 1933 at 5.30 p.m.

By order,
T. A. ROBERTSON,
Lieut. Col.,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 10th March, 1933.

THE FANLING HUNT AND
RACE CLUB.
SPRING MEETING.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the SPRING MEETING to be held on Sunday, 26th March, 1933, may be obtained at the Secretaries' Office, the Hunters Arms, Hongkong Club and the Sports Club.

Entries close at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 16th March, 1933.

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Secretaries.

CANTON CHARITY RACE
MEETING.
NOTICE.

OWING to the demand in Canton by Members of the "Canton Ride" for an additional Race for Canton Poles, the programme has been amended to read as follows:—

Race 1. THE CANTON PLATE: THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Winner A Silver Cup and Canton \$200, Second Canton \$100, Third Canton \$50. For China Poles the property of members of the "Canton Ride" classified and handicapped by the Committee of the "Canton Ride" as "B" class. Entrance Fee HK\$5.—

Race 2. THE SHAMHEEN PLATE: ONE MILE.

Winner A Cup and Canton \$300, Second Canton \$200 and Third Canton \$100. For China Poles the property of the Members of the "Canton Ride", classified and handicapped by the Committee of the "Canton Ride" as "A" class. Entrance Fee HK\$5.—

ADDITIONAL.
Race 3. THE CANTON RIDE HANDICAP: THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Winner A Cup and Canton \$500, Second Canton \$300, Third Canton \$150. For Australian Poles and crossbreeds of 14 hands and over, the property of members of the "Canton Ride" to be qualified and handicapped by the Committee of the "Canton Ride". Entrance Fee HK\$5.—

The above will not affect the Races for Hongkong and Macao Poles, the conditions of which remain as per original programme.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 20th DAY of MARCH, 1933, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, Quarry Bay, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
No. 3545.	Shaukean Road, Quarry Bay.	N. E. W. ft. ft. ft. ft.	16,000	294	16,000
		As per sale plan	16,000	294	16,000

S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-Eighth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hong Kong Hotel, Hong Kong, on Tuesday, the 21st March, 1933, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1932.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 18th day of March to Wednesday, the 22nd day of March, 1933, both days inclusive, during which time no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 9th March, 1933.

INSECT PESTS OF THE
GARDEN

ARE DESTROYED BY
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1 Gallon Tin \$1.50

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Hong Kong Dispensary

HONG KONG

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. LO CHEUNG SHIU begs to announce that the marriage between his daughter GERTRUDE and Dr. K. W. CHAUN will be solemnised at St. John's Cathedral on Wednesday, the 22nd March, 1933, at 3 p.m. and that a reception will be held at the Gloucester Restaurant at 4 p.m. No invitations are being issued, but all friends will be cordially welcome.

Editorial and Business Office: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. 30251.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24511.
London Office: 53, Fleet Street E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, MARCH 15, 1933.

UNIVERSITIES IN THE
MODERN WORLD

SOME years ago a certain self-made magnate of the Five Towns porcelain industry used to declare, at meetings of the many public bodies which he adorned, that he didn't believe in "edd'cashum." He had started work when he was nine years old, and he had got where he was by hard work and knowing how many beans made five. Modern circumstances, however, were too hard for him, and, after a bitter struggle his daughters as well as his sons had a university education. Our worthy potter was, however, only expressing a national prejudice. Did not the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE with all the wit of an old-time pundit, say of Army Officers who were studying the science and theory of their profession: "I know those Staff College Officers. They are dirty officers and ugly officers." How many admirals have declared that they had "no use for X-chasers," and did not a great professor remark: "If a man learns to be a gentleman he knows enough. If he doesn't, anything we can teach will do him more harm than good."

It is needless to stress the vastly different attitude of China, the land traditionally governed by scholars and philosophers. Could anything express more happily the gulf between Victorian provincialism and the Chinese outlook towards learning than the grateful tribute to Hong Kong University penned by Sir Bonar Ho Tung, and published to-day in our University Supplement! It must have seemed to strange to Chinese people to see Hong Kong grow and prosper, and for years never a suggestion of the need for a University. Even when the idea sown by Sir PATRICK MANSON had taken root and come to fruition under Lord LEICARD's care there were those whose fears of failure cannot be wholly acquitted of relationship to the wish.

The world has changed. A University movement is sweeping East and West. A century ago England and Wales were content with the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge. At the present time there are eleven. We all know what America thinks of education, and of University education in particular. The students of China, whatever their faults may be, are the most vital force in the country to-day. It is a curious fact that Universities seem to flourish in times of turbulence. Under the *pax Romana* of the ancient world, and, again, in the lethargic days of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, centres of learning entered upon a period of somnolence. It was in the Middle Ages, when little of peace was known, that hunger for knowledge brought men of all classes and races to the towns where the teaching of great scholars could be heard.

To-day the old common sense, the judgment of eye and hand, that have guided mankind since the Stone Age are in themselves inadequate. Whether it be gunnery or bridge building, diagnosis of disease or surveying for minerals, mathematics and scientific testing must be applied. There is so much to be done to-day in relief of suffering, in the creation of a new civilisation, based on accurate knowledge still awaiting discovery, that, at the moment, pure scholarship, and knowledge for its own sake, without practical application to life, are at a discount. The three faculties of the Hong Kong University are Medicine, Engineering and Arts. Last there should be any doubt as to the place of the last at such a time as this, let us quote Sir CHOW CHANG-CHIANG's vision of the future: "The old, time-honoured methods of Chinese education have been destroyed with startling suddenness and no other well thought-out system has yet taken their place. The problem is nothing less than the invention of a new medium of education for several million human beings and its importance for the future of mankind cannot be exaggerated."

THE SCHNEIDER
TRIO

BEAUTIFUL PLAYING AT
MONDAY'S CONCERT

Undoubtedly the most popular item on the programme given by the Schneider Trio on Monday night, was Rameau's *La Poule* which was perfectly played on the harpsichord by Baron Vietinghoff-Schoel. It came as the concluding number of the first part of the evening which was devoted entirely to early composers. Opening with a Suite for harpsichord, violin and violoncello, comprising of Couperin, solo and dignified in a short choral, Rameau with a Menuet with merry pizzicato accompaniment by the strings. Lully's well-known *Dix Eclair*, a Minuet by Leclair and a Fugue by Handel, the fascinating delicacy of the seventeenth century music soon possessed the large audience, and the next number, an Air for harpsichord and cello by Henry Purcell, was greeted enthusiastically. A Fugue in G minor for harpsichord alone, followed, then—"It's the chicken," said the lady excitedly in front, "the chicken!" and all over the room clucking and cackling was called into being by the impudent scratching of *La Poule*. Brilliantly interpreted as it was, I found it a trifle too long. It would have been more effective if all the repeats had not been played.

The rest of the evening was devoted to the romantic-Brahms' Trio in B major, Op. 8, and Trio in D minor by Arensky. Brahms is without rival in the manipulation of instruments and knows how to give to each, passages which seem suggested by the instruments themselves. This trio was his first essay in chamber music, but it was also fully revised in the last year of his life. Opening with a somewhat quiet *Allegro* it reaches a tremendous climax in the *Scherzo* that follows. Then there is an *Adagio* movement with slow opening discordant chords for the piano, and a perfect harmony for the strings, which leads on to the surge of the final *Allegro*. In this work, especially in the slow movement (one realised how perfectly the note had been struck by the Couperin chord), the musicians provided their mastery of their instruments and were loudly applauded.

The Arensky Trio.

After a short interval the Arensky was played. To many in the audience this trio is familiar as it was played here by these talented artists on their last visit. It is most impressive and contains a wealth of sincere feeling. I find it too sentimental however. There is too much of the soulful Russian sighing-out-his-sorrow-by-the-lonely-lake. It was however better received than the Brahms as it is certainly easier to grasp. Brilliantly clever though it is, it suffers by the breadth of the foregoing work.

It is needless to record the excellence of these three musicians—Prof. Vietinghoff-Schoel, Remja Waschitz and Prof. Wolfgang Schneider. Their fame is world wide. They are now continuing on their tour, but I hear that we may have the opportunity of hearing them again in April.

Monday night's concert was certainly one of the most successful ever held in Hong Kong, as also was the innovation of using the Roof Garden of the Hong Kong Hotel. The seating accommodation is larger, the acoustics excellent and there is no deep-rumbling Peak tram to drown every soft passage.

Programme.

- Suite by old Composers:—
 - Choral
 - Menuet
 - Largo
 - Musette
 - Fugue
 - Haendel (1685-1759)
- Air—P. Purcell (1658-1695)
- Violoncello and Harpsichord
- Fuga minor
- Fredericchi (1553-1643)
- La Poule
- Rameau (1683-1764)
- Trio Op. 8. B Major
- Brahms
- Allegro con brio
- Scherzo (Allegro Molto)
- Allegro
- Philo. Violin, Violoncello
- Interval
- Trio D minor
- Allegro moderato
- Scherzo
- Elegia
- Allegro non troppo
- Piano, Violin, Violoncello

★ News and Views ★

Swish!

All over Germany a few weeks ago you might, if you had been able to listen-in, have heard a sound of swishing and thwacking, a sound not unlike someone hitting a pillow with a pliant cane. And that, indeed, is exactly what the sound was. Hundreds of thousands of schoolmasters were practising, practising—getting their arm and wrist muscles into training after fourteen years of disuse.

A decree had been issued by the Ministry of Education ordering corporal punishment to be reintroduced in German schools after a lapse of fourteen years.

The Ideal Customer!

A West-End music shop has just received a welcome reminder that there are still people with money to spend on the more expensive luxuries.

The other day a young man came into the shop and asked to hear a certain gramophone record played. He liked the reproduction so well that he decided to buy the instrument on which the salesman had played it—a 250 guinea "super" radiogram.

Not content with this purchase the customer thereupon ordered £400 worth of records, which he selected in scarcely more time than it took him to turn the page of the various catalogues.

"Mussolini is Always Right."

Rome: When Mussolini recently reviewed the Fascist Militia the "ten commandments" which were drawn up for them some time ago were given prominence.

The most striking commandment is "Mussolini is always right!" Another says that: "Days of arrest are always deserved," and doubtless Black Shirt sentries will find comfort in the one which declares that one way to serve the Motherland is to stand sentry over a tin of petrol.

Mora warlike is the fifth, which reminds the militiaman that his musket and other equipment were not given him to wear out in idleness, but to keep for war. Confusion and defeat await the undisciplined soldier.

The Black Shirts have their prayer as well. It begins by asking the Almighty to renew daily the militiaman's passion for Italy, and to nourish his book with godly wisdom, and his musket with His fortitude.

Local and General

The Management of the Repulse Bay Hotel advise that there will be no dinner dances at that establishment to-night.

The annual meeting of the Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd., will take place at the Company's offices, P. & O. Building, at 11 a.m. to-day.

Before Mr. Wynne-Jones at Central Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was charged with the theft of 21 electric bulbs from street lamps; the property of the Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd. Inspector Fender asked for a remand of 48 hours in order that further enquiries might be made. This was granted.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha contemplates building two 10,000 tons cargo vessels, and it is reported that the order has been placed with the Uruga Dockyard and the Mitsubishi Nagasaki Dockyard. These vessels, together with the four 7,500 tons boats recently ordered, will probably be placed on the New York service.

Mr. Schofield at Central Magistracy yesterday bound over a Chinese painter for the theft of a diamond belonging to Mrs. Edith Hill of 99, The Peak. It was stated that the defendant committed the crime when he was engaged in painting the complainant's premises last November. Two reliable sureties of \$100 each were demanded.

For the theft of a \$500 note of the Chartered Bank from the manager of the Sun Chuen On Boarding House, a Chinese was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. Wynne-Jones yesterday. It was stated that the complainant was changing some American money at a money changer's shop at 11, Bonham Strand East when the defendant entered and snatched the \$500 bank note from the counter.

Another 58 cases of small-pox, 16 from Victoria and 42 from Kowloon were notified last week. There were 18 deaths. On Monday another nine cases of small-pox, 8 from Kowloon and one from Victoria were reported. Other cases of notifiable diseases during the week were: Diphtheria, 4; (3 deaths); enteric, 4; (1 death); meningitis, 13; (10 deaths). There were 78 deaths from tuberculosis.

Queen Victoria in Dublin.

The latest grievance in Dublin is the presence of the statue of Queen Victoria outside Leinster House, where the Dail meets.

A proposal is moot to remove this "inartistic monstrosity," as offensive to the representatives of a nation struggling to be free.

British are not amused, as Queen Victoria herself might have said. They are quite indifferent nor are they at all certain that the effigy of her Majesty will have to find another home.

Statues in Dublin have a curious way of staying on.

Removing "History."

There was that of King William, of glorious, pious, and immortal memory. On every anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne it was accorded rough usage, and one Armistice Day the base was shattered by a bomb.

Yet when the question was raised of pulling the statue down and taking it away there was no sturdier opponent of the plan than a Nationalist member who had been willing to go to prison for his opinions. But he objected to the removal of this "piece of history."

A Gordon Story

A man who knew Gordon intimately when he was Commissioner of the Danube, relates an experience in which the two men shared.

One bitterly cold winter morning, while riding along the Danube to Silistria on inspection, Gordon and his companion saw a river craft capsize and its solitary occupant—a Romanian fisherman—struggling in the frozen water.

Without an instant's pause Gordon pulled off his overcoat and jacket and plunged into the river, then covered with ice-floes, and reaching the drowning man, brought him safely ashore.

He then wrapped the fisherman in his own sheepskin overcoat and, putting him on to his horse, returned with the rescued man to Silistria, running behind all the way.

Friend of Children.

Gordon's companion offered his horse, but Gordon would not hear of it, saying that there was nothing like a good run to keep up the circulation. When First Commissioner of the Danube Gordon occupied a modest cottage at Sulina, at the mouth of the river, with plain whitewashed walls, and sent all his money to his sister.

He was never so happy as when entertaining a party of children and romping with them.

Such was the man whom the Danubians revered as a saint.

In celebration of the 21st anniversary of the Hong Kong University to-day, a special congregation will be held at 5 p.m. A fireworks display will be given at 9.30 p.m. after which there will be a fancy dress ball.

A decree nisi was granted the petitioner in H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, in the case of Watson v. Watson, before Judge Sir Peter Grain. Mr. F. C. Watson, the petitioner, was represented by Mr. H. D. Rodger, the respondent being neither present nor represented. Domicile in China being proved, and the various affidavits being read, His Honour granted a decree nisi.

The Management of the Peninsula Hotel advise that owing to the reservation of the Sixth floor on Friday-March 17 for the St. Patrick's Ball, the usual dinner dance will not take place in the Rose Room that night. For the convenience of those attending the Ball a special dinner will be served at 7.45 p.m. in the First Floor Lounge and it is desirable for intending diners to effect early bookings of tables.

Mr. T. E. Taylor, chief engineer in the service of the Chinese Maritime Customs, left Shanghai for Australia on retirement last week, accompanied by his wife and two children. Mr. Taylor has been in invalided after 29 years' service, his last post being in the revenue cruiser, *Chentiao*. Last Monday he was the recipient of a silver clock presented by his colleagues, at a pleasant little ceremony in the Coast Inspector's office at the Customs House.

matter of grave importance. He learns that the Kaiser has written a letter to Lord Tweedmouth on the subject of British and German naval policy, amounting to an attempt to influence in the interests of Germany, the Minister responsible for the Navy Estimates. The correspondent of the *Times* urges that the letter and the reply to it be immediately laid before Parliament. The *Times* commenting on the matter, protests against the secrecy of the letter, as the regular official channels were open; and hopes that the Government will not declare the letter private. *Hong Kong Daily Press*, March 15, 1933.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

General.

S. Australia drew with M.C.C. in the last match of their tour. Page 10.

West Ham were defeated by Oldham in a home league football match on Monday. Page 10.

Thirty people are reported to be dead as the result of a fire in a theatre at Ahualulco. Page 9.

The British arms embargo has been lifted. Page 9.

American Banks have been permitted to resume normal business. Page 9.

Two more Englishmen have been arrested at Moscow by the Russian secret police. Page 9.

Victor Smith narrowly failed to create a new record for an England-Cape flight. Page 9.

Mr. H. Wilson has been appointed to represent America on the League Advisory Committee. Page 9.

Far East.

Chinese leading politicians have decided to resist the Japanese invasion in N. China. Page 9.

Our Canton correspondent reports that there has been a run on the Kwangtung Provincial Bank, probably as a result of the attempt on the life of General Chan Tsai Tong. The Government is dealing with the situation and no anxiety is felt. Page 1.

Our Canton correspondent also reports friction between Canton rice dealers and Hong Kong shipping firms over the increased freightage for rice. Page 1.

An interview with Mr. Wang Ching Wei on the Political situation appears on. Page 9.

Further resistance to Japan is urged and disappointment expressed at the military collapse. Page 9.

Local.

Mr. R. G. Gifford Hull, Resident Engineer of the Shing Mun Dam scheme told Rotarians yesterday that the work would take over four years. Full report. Page 6.

Hong Kong Stock Exchange Report appears on. Page 12.

Mr. H. E. Stone's residence at 532, The Peak was threatened by a big grass fire yesterday morning. Page 9.

Questions relative to the present small-pox epidemic were asked by Dr. Li Shu Fun at the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday. Kowloon Supplement.

The Chinese Community were hosts at a dinner at the Kam Ling Restaurant last night to Sir Joseph Kemp, Kt., C.B.E., the Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax, C.M.G., C.B.E., who will both be shortly returning home on retirement. Page 7.

E. Fincher and L. Goldman beat Comdr. Shaw and Comdr. Parker in the Open Doubles of the H.K. C. O. Tennis Tournament yesterday. Page 10.

The programme for the Fanling Hunt spring meeting to be held at Kwantia on Sunday, 26th March, appears on. Page 1.

A review of last week's sport appears on. Page 10.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council \$60,000 is to be asked for, for Tyan Tuk catchwaters. A new scale of Tobacco duties will be introduced and the Attorney General is to move the first reading of three bills relating to local judicial procedure. Page 2.

From the Files.

LOOKING BACK 75 YEARS

"One of the Ministry, Mr. McCulloch, Chief Commissioner of Customs is said to have tendered his resignation. He is a partner in the house of Dennistoun & Co. which, although not affected by the failure of the firm of Dennistoun Brothers in England is still connected with it, and Mr. McCulloch has therefore considered it right to offer to resign. It is thought that he will be prevailed on to reconsider his determination." *Hong Kong Daily Press*, March 15, 1858.

LOOKING BACK 50 YEARS

Says the Shanghai Mercury:—Li Hung Chang engaged Mr. Ng Ah Ohoy not long ago to take care of foreigners did not overstep the bounds of our Treaties. This is no doubt the cause of the Toanai worrying about Pootung. The late member of the Hongkong Legislative Council (who apparently passed under an assumed name since his real name cannot be Ng Choy) has not discovered Pootung in the Treaties. He believes that Li Hung Chang's diplomacy has already got him into the bad books of the Imperial Court; the Court find, we believe, that he is exceeding his authority and trying to embroil them for an adequate object. We fall to see the point of our contemporary's reference to "an assumed name." *Hong Kong Daily Press*, March 15, 1883.

Looking Back 25 Years.

The military correspondent of *The Times* draws attention to a (Continued on Previous Column)

CHINESE LEADERS CONFER AT PAOTINGFU

CHINA TO CONTINUE POLICY OF RESISTANCE

NO REASON FOR JAPANESE TO CROSS GREAT WALL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEIPING, March 13. It is very reliably learned that following the conference with General Chiang Kai Shek at Paotingfu this morning, Dr. Ho Wen Kuan, the Foreign Minister, cabled Dr. Wellington Koo informing him that the Chinese Government will not deviate from the policy of continuing resistance against Japanese aggression.

Li Lieh Chun, a veteran member of the Kuomintang arrived from Kalgan this afternoon and departed for Paotingfu this evening with an autograph letter from Marshal Feng Yu Iliang, in which the former Kuomintang leader reiterates his view that China must resist Japan to the last.

PAOTINGFU THE POLITICAL CENTRE OF CHINA

PEIPING, March 13. With the arrival of General Chiang Kai Shek, Paotingfu has become the political centre of China. Among the many notables who are on the way to Paotingfu to-day are Hu Shih, V. K. Tina and Chiang Mon Lin, well-known Chinese intellectual leaders, who will interview General Chiang Kai Shek and offer their views on the present crisis.

YOUNG MARSHAL REFUSES TO SEE ANYONE

SHANGHAI, March 13. Chang Hsueh Liang kept indoors all-day to-day, refusing to receive guests and to attend dinners. Chang's residence along Avenue Foch was under heavy police protection. It is understood that Madame Chang is arriving here from Tientsin to-morrow evening. It is reported that Chang Hsueh Liang will leave for France within a month, after which he will tour other European countries and America. The ex-Marshall will grant an interview to the Press to-morrow afternoon.

ARMS EMBARGO REMOVED

BRITAIN'S LEAD NOT FOLLOWED

(REUTER AND BRITISH WIRELESS.)

LONDON, March 13. MR. STANLEY BALDWIN, acting as leader of the House of Commons during the Premier's absence in Geneva, announced in the House this afternoon that as there is no prospect of international agreement, the Government had decided to remove the embargo on the exportation of arms to China and Japan as from to-day.

Mr. Baldwin said the decision of February 27, that no licences for export of any article mentioned in the Arms Export Prohibition Order 1931, either to China or to Japan would be authorised as from that day was as stated at the time a provisional arrangement pending an opportunity of international consultation and decision. Since then the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary had discussed the matter with representatives of various other countries and had now found that in their opinion there was no prospect of any international agreement upon the subject in the near future. In the circumstances no useful purpose would be served by maintaining the embargo observed by Britain alone, and, accordingly, Government had decided to remove it as from to-day.

At the same time the Government remained firmly convinced that the only satisfactory solution of the problem, which was bound to recur in future, was to be found in international agreement. Accordingly it was their intention vigorously to pursue the conversations already begun as and when opportunity offered with the earnest desire to arrive at a form of agreement which would in future secure uniformity of action on this important subject.

Replying subsequently to a question, Mr. Baldwin said that the British, in his opinion, had set a great example. As they had been unable to persuade anyone to follow their practice, now became that of every other nation. Efforts to continue.

At the same time, the Government remained firmly convinced that the only satisfactory solution (Continued at foot of next column)

LEAGUE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. HUGH WILSON TO REPRESENT U.S.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WASHINGTON, March 14. MR. HUGH WILSON, American Minister to Switzerland, has been appointed to represent the U.S. Government on the League Advisory Committee on the Sino-Japanese controversy.

As anticipated the announcement makes it clear that the United States does not agree to accept in advance the Committee's decisions which might call for an economic boycott or other coercive measures. A lengthy official explanation of government action in this matter accompanies the announcement, which explains that the promotion of peace in any part of the world is the concern of all nations and it has ever been the desire of American people to participate in efforts to that end, therefore, the Government gladly accepts the invitation.

WILL SIT ON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WASHINGTON, March 13. IT IS officially announced by the State Department that the Roosevelt Administration has accepted the invitation of the League and will continue to co-operate with the League Advisory Committee dealing with the Sino-Japanese controversy.

of the problem which was bound to recur in the future was to be found in an international agreement.

Accordingly, it was their intention vigorously to pursue the conversations already begun as and when opportunity offered, with the earnest desire to arrive at a form of agreement which would, in future, secure uniformity of action on this important subject.

A Great Example. Mr. George Lansbury asked whether no steps could be taken to terminate an aggressive war. Mr. Baldwin, in his opinion, set a great example. We were unable to persuade anyone to follow. In the circumstances, their practice now became that of every other nation.

WANG CHING WEI IN HONG KONG

SURPRISE AT CHINESE FAILURES

URGES RESISTANCE TO JAPAN

"China should resist Japan to the best of her ability while negotiations for a settlement of the situation in the North are going on," declared Mr. Wang Ching Wei who arrived in Hong Kong yesterday from Germany in the s.s. Aramis. Mr. Wang is proceeding to Nanking. On his arrival in the Colony he was met by a large number of friends, there being quite a gathering on board the M.M. liner after it got alongside this Kowloon Wharf.

After greeting his friends, Mr. Wang very courteously gave an interview to a large delegation of reporters from the Chinese and English press. In the course of that interview Mr. Wang said that his visit to Germany was entirely on account of his health and he stayed two months there, all of which was spent in hospital.

"My illness was of such a nature," said Mr. Wang "that had I left China any later than I did I would probably have lost my life. When I passed through Hong Kong on my way to Germany, I had high fever and was therefore unable to see anyone here. My plan was to stay a little longer in Europe to recuperate, but when I heard of the trouble in North China, I hastened out as quickly as I could."

"When I resigned from the Executive Yuan last year, I went to Peiping to see Chiang Hsueh Liang. We had a conference and I could not agree with him on certain matters, notably on the question of the adequacy of the military forces in Shanghai and Jehol. I advised him to raise the number of the troops there but he did not seem to agree with me."

"I fell sick at about this time and went to Germany for a cure. In Europe I heard the news of the trouble in North China and as soon as I was in a condition to do so, I hastened back. I don't know what Chiang Hsueh Liang has been doing in the meantime and I don't want to attach any blame to him without knowing the facts, but I am surprised that the Japanese were able to take Shanghai in one day and that Jehol could only manage to hold out for about a week."

"You will remember that during the Sino-Japanese trouble in Shanghai, when the Japanese not only attacked us on land but also shelled the country from their warships, that our troops, the 10th Route Army, were able to resist them stubbornly for a month. Our army had reinforcements later but compared to the fighting in Jehol they had a much bigger job. In Jehol the troops had only to contend with the Japanese military forces, and the failure of the Chinese is difficult to explain."

Resist the Japanese. "In my opinion the best policy to follow at this juncture is to resist the Japanese even though there might be negotiations in the meanwhile for a settlement. We have lost four provinces and it is up to us to resist with our military organization although we might be talking about a compromise."

It is not true to say that the foreign nations are in any way afraid of Japan. The Committee of Nineteen unanimously voted against Japan! But there is one thing we Chinese must do. We must keep an eye on our internal problems and do what we can to straighten them out. If we neglect to do so we cannot hope to accomplish much in our dealings with other nations.

Regarding the negotiations between China and Japan, although I have received several wireless messages on my way out, I have not heard anything about these negotiations.

Mr. Wang having made this statement, which was in Chinese, then excused himself from the pressmen and attended to the large gathering of about a hundred people who had called on the "Aramis" to pay their respects.

BUSY DAY AT GENEVA

MANY DIPLOMATIC CONVERSATIONS

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUSSIA, March 13. IN Geneva there has been a day of diplomatic conversations, the outcome of which the achievement of positive results by the Disarmament Conference is closely concerned. Particular importance was attached to the long conversation in the afternoon between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Paul Boncompagni.

Sir John Simon also had a long interview with Colonel Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, principally with reference, it is understood, to the situation at Danzig.

THEATRE FIRE TRAGEDY

THIRTY-EIGHT PEOPLE REPORTED DEAD

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MEXICO CITY, March 14. THIRTY-EIGHT are reported dead, 18 missing and seventy injured as the result of a fire in a theatre in Ahualulco, Jalisco, due to a short-circuit.

AMERICAN BANK ORDERS

FOREIGN BUSINESS RESUMPTION

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WASHINGTON, March 13. THE Treasury has authorised all banks permitted to do foreign business to open and perform their usual functions.

The Federal Reserve Banks are also authorised to release gold that is to be used for manufacturing purposes.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

FRENCH MINISTER TO VISIT LONDON

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUSSIA, March 13. ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the French Minister of Finance, M. Georges Bonnet, to visit London next Friday to have an exchange of view with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. N. Chamberlain, and other ministers on questions raised on the agenda of the World Economic Conference.

SILVER MARKET

LONDON PRICES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, March 14.
FOLLOWING ARE THE SILVER QUOTATIONS ON THE LONDON MARKET TO-DAY:
Spot 17.11/16 17 1/2
Forward 17 1/2 17 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

GOLD DOLLAR QUOTED AT 3.44

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUSSIA, March 13. ON the London exchange dealings restarted in dollars this afternoon, and New York cable rate was quoted at 3.44, which compares with 3.44 at the close on Friday, March 3, the last occasion on which dealings took place.

MR. MELLON TO RETIRE

LEAVING FOR AMERICA ON FRIDAY

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUSSIA, March 13. THE retiring United States Ambassador in London, Mr. Andrew Mellon sails for home by the s.s. Leviathan on Friday. President Roosevelt to-day sent to the Senate the nominations of Mr. Bingham as Ambassador to London, Mr. Jesse Straus as Ambassador to France and Mr. Josephus Daniels as Ambassador to Mexico.

ALLEGED DANGEROUS DRIVING

COLLISION IN WANCHAI

Allegations of dangerous driving, failing to stop after a collision in Wanchai and failing to notify the police of the accident, were made against Puen Wong, the driver of a private car owned by Miss Lee at the Central Magistrate's court yesterday.

Mr. A. C. Penn, sub-manager of the Bank Line, Ltd. said that at 7.30 p.m. on March 4, he was driving with his wife in an Austin Seven in a westerly direction along Queen's Road. When about two to three hundred yards from the Wanchai Market, a motor bus was approaching on his right, and as he was nearing the bus, defendant's car shot out from behind (Continued at foot of next column)

SENSATIONAL RAID IN MOSCOW

TWO MORE ENGLISHMEN ARRESTED

ON CHARGES OF SABOTAGE

(REUTER AND BRITISH WIRELESS.)

MOSCOW, March 14. THE sensational raid on the Moscow offices of Metropolitan Vickers Limited has been followed by the arrest of two more Englishmen.

Two of those previously taken in custody, Messrs. Monkhouse and Nordwall, have been set free, but have been informed that they must remain in Russia.

The secret police have been carrying out a series of arrests since their first sign of activity and twenty-five Russians, mostly important engineers, have been taken into custody.

It is now learned that the charge against those arrested, including the Englishmen, is one of sabotage. It is alleged that they have been guilty of sabotage with the object of destroying electrical stations throughout Russia, undermining the Soviet Accusation.

Charles Nordwall and Gregory are the names of the two additional Englishmen arrested by the OGPU.

An announcement issued by the OGPU states: "Investigation of a series of unexpected and consecutive accidents which have occurred recently in the big electrical power stations at Moscow, Chelishinsk, Zuevsk, and Zlatoust, have revealed that they were due to sabotaging activities among the employees of the Commissariat of Heavy Industry."

"The investigation disclosed that certain employees of Metropolitan Vickers, who were working in the Soviet Union on the basis of an agreement for technical aid in enterprises in the electrical industry in the Soviet Union, engaged in these sabotage activities."

LONDON, March 13. Questioned regarding the raiding of the Moscow Offices of Metropolitan Vickers Limited, and the arrest there of some of the Company's officials, Mr. Baldwin stated that the Foreign Secretary was already in communication on the subject with the British Ambassador. He could say nothing further at present.

"SURPRISE GREETING"

FOR SIR WM. HORNELL

Among those who will be conferred the Hon. LL.D. degree at the Hong Kong University Congregation this afternoon, will be Sir William Hornell, C.I.E., M.A., the vice-Chancellor of the University, who is very popular among the undergraduates. In athletics, in swimming and football Sir William is always active in doing his part. Last year, beside other activities, he led the University Athletic Team to Canton to compete in the Second Inter-Varsity Meet at Lingnan University where he was entertained by the Chancellor, Mr. Chung Wing Kwong.

It is rumoured that the undergraduates will give their popular vice-Chancellor a "surprise greeting" and probably they may "mob" him and parade along the streets with him, immediately after the congregation is over.

That the Hong Kong undergrads are a "sportive" lot, no one can deny. It will be remembered that when they won the Inter-Varsity Athletic Championship in 1931, they paraded along Des Voeux Road, Queen's Road, Pokfulam Road, and Garden Road, firing crackers and shouting their slogans along their way. The people in the Colony may be able to witness such an event this afternoon.

It is also rumoured that the lady-undergraduates have expressed their approval of giving Sir William some sort of surprise.

and came past the bus at about 25 miles per hour. "Immediately I saw he was going to continue to approach," said Mr. Penn, "but the brakes on as hard as I could, and pulled in to my left. His car struck the rear of mine. There was a comparatively slight impact, but I definitely felt my car being pulled."

Mr. Horace Lo, who appeared for the defendant, pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that the mishap was a trivial one and that was why defendant did not report it to the Police. The hearing was adjourned till Friday.

ENGLAND-CAPE FLIGHT

VICTOR SMITH FAILS TO BREAK RECORD

(REUTER AND BRITISH WIRELESS.)

LONDON, March 13. VICTOR SMITH, 10 year old South African airman, has been found in Vanrhynsdorp district only 160 miles from Capetown. He left Walvis Bay, 800 miles from Capetown yesterday evening with a fair chance of lowering Amy Johnson's record of four days seven hours for an England-Cape flight. He encountered fog, however, and ran short of petrol being forced to land in the dark. When he failed to arrive at Capetown several planes set out to search for him.

It was Mr. Victor Smith's third successive attempt to break the record. He left Lympne at 2 a.m. on March 9 and made excellent time down the coast.

Last night, the 12th, he was sighted within a few hundred miles of Capetown, going strong with every prospect of beating Amy Johnson's record by a good margin. Daylong search.

Smith mysteriously disappeared. Huge crowds waited to welcome him at the aerodrome all night long in vain. At dawn, aeroplanes went out in search of him and after spending the better part of the day in the hunt, found the airman tonight at Vanrhynsdorp, Cape Province, where he had made a forced landing. He was unhurt. He was unable to effect repairs in time to complete the trip in record time.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

(Special Air-Mail Service)

LONDON, February 22.—Lt. M. O. W. Miller to Devonshire (March 6); Sub-Lt. H. V. Williamson to Dolphin (Feb. 18).

LONDON, February 24.—Surg.-Commr. A. Craig to Cumberland (March 14); Sub-Lt. C. B. O. Shorter to Dolphin (Feb. 25); Pay-Lt. Commr. E. S. Oliver to Comus (March 11) R.N.V.R.

LONDON, February 25.—Pay-Lt. Commr. W. K. G. Grace to Comorant, as Sec. to Rear-Admiral F. M. Austin, April 14; Wt. Wardmaster J. Gavin to Egmont, April 1. R.N.R. Lts. K. J. T. Hutchings to Dolphin, Feb. 23.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS

After a long and adventurous voyage from England, H.M. Submarine Rainbow which was commissioned at Chatham and which is to replace the ill-fated Poseidon which sank off Weihaiwei in 1931, is due to arrive in Hong Kong this morning.

On Thursday, the troopship Lancashire with military and naval relief for the China Stations is due to arrive.

The Italian cruiser Libia, which has been relieved on the China Station by the cruiser Quarto, will arrive from Shanghai on Saturday. The Libia will remain in port until Wednesday next week and will then resume her voyage to Italy.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT SCOTLAND

TO INSPECT UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF MEASURES.

(Special Air-Mail Service)

LONDON, February 23.—The Prince of Wales will visit Scotland towards the end of March to see something of what is being done by voluntary effort where unemployment is especially severe. During his visit, which will last three days, His Royal Highness will be the guest of Lord Eglinton at Broomhall, and Lord Weir at Eastwood.

GRASS FIRE ON THE PEAK

MR. H. E. STONE'S HOUSE IN DANGER

A big grass fire which at one time seriously threatened the residence of Mr. H. E. Stone at 832, The Peak, occurred yesterday morning. The house is an elevated site on Stubbs Road, between Wanchai Gap and Magazine Gap, and it was mainly owing to the prompt service of the Fire Brigade that the flames were checked.

A call was received at the Station at 11 o'clock and three engines were immediately despatched to the scene, only to find on arrival that they could not be used as there was no water in the tank. Only use that could be made of any appliance was a small hand pump carried by the Fire Station, but this was soon exhausted. The only way for the firemen to fight the fire was by beating it out with sticks and bamboo poles, and this was successfully achieved after two hours of strenuous work. After the fire was put out it was found that an area of 800 by 600 feet consisting of grass and scrub was laid waste.

LANCASHIRE AND JAPAN

MALAYA PREFERENCE NOT ENOUGH

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, March 13. THE directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to-day approved a resolution declaring that the preferential duties of ten per cent in favour of British cotton and artificial silk textiles now operating in the Federated Malay States are proving without effect in checking Japanese competition.

The Chamber is proposing to make urgent representations to the Government with a view to securing further efforts to safeguard British trade.

ALLEGED THREAT TO KILL HITLER

COUNT ARRESTED IN MUNICH

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MUNICH, March 14. COUNT von Arcovalley, the killer of Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Communist Premier in 1919, has been arrested. It is alleged that he has threatened to kill Herr Hitler.

CRUELTY TO BIRDS

TWO CHINESE DEALERS CONVICTED

The case in which two bird dealers of Cochrane Street, were charged with causing unnecessary cruelty to a number of Java sparrows and strawberry birds was concluded before Mr. Wynne-Jones at Central Magistracy yesterday, when both defendants were convicted.

Mr. T. P. K. Kemble appeared to prosecute on behalf of the S.P.C.A. and Mr. D. L. Strellett was for the defence.

The first defendant called to give evidence by Mr. Strellett, said that he had been in the business for 28 years, and for many years birds had been purchased from his shop for export to France.

Witness went on to say that if birds were packed close together it would prevent them flying about and thus damaging their wings. He had not noticed any signs of injury or sickness when birds were so packed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemble, witness said that the birds were packed into the boxes on instructions from the purchasers.

Mr. Kemble:—You don't normally keep 300 birds in boxes like that?—No.

Why don't you?—Because it is not the habit or custom for Hong Kong people to do so. Hong Kong dealers use bamboo crates for the birds.

Defendant later admitted that it would be cruel if the birds were housed in the boxes for air when whilst being transported to market.

Mr. Kemble told his Worship that the Society took a serious view of the case and asked for the maximum penalty.

His Worship convicted the defendants, and remarked that he was convinced there had been overcrowding as he had seen the birds himself.

It was then mentioned that both defendants had been convicted once previously, but Mr. Strellett denied this. The case was then adjourned until this morning for the records to be proved.



Men and women who realize that appearance counts always have well-polished shoes.

Did you "Nugget" your shoes this morning?

NUGGET BOOT POLISH

GOOD LOCAL STORES STOCK "NUGGET"

Local Sports Reviewed

BY "NOMAD"

RACING

The Race meeting at Macao on Sunday attracted a considerably bigger attendance than had been seen in the Portuguese Colony for the past few meetings. No doubt the fact that the race "fever" is at its present moment accounted for the gratifying attendance. The Macao Jockey Club are beginning to put on some attractive programmes and it is to be hoped that the response from the public will be satisfactory.

Talking about race "fever" reminds me that we are going to have a pretty full season just now. On Saturday the Hongkong Jockey Club's second extra meeting is due to be run, while on Sunday the Macao Jockey Club will be holding their "off day" with a programme of five races. On the following Sunday (March 26) the first race meeting will be held at Canton and in this connection it is interesting to mention that special train facilities will be available for racegoers. I understand that the train will go direct to Shekpi and will be returning direct from that point.

The victory of Spotted Butterfly in the Macao Derby although it occasioned no surprise, was to a large measure due to the excellent riding of Mr. Frost, who timed his mount to a nicety. The very last pace set by Foster Face in the early part of the race spelt doom for that candidate, but Mr. Frost saw the favorite did not even attempt to get up with the "Face" until more than half the journey was over but there was no doubt as to which was the better pony on the run home. Spotted Butterfly seems to be improving with every appearance on the course and will no doubt win a few more races this season for his owner. The time of 3.15 is not so bad for the mile and a half.

The cups presented at Macao on Sunday were very attractive indeed and were better than anything seen at the local courses for some time. Particularly outstanding was the huge "Eve" Cup in sterling silver, which was presented to the owner of Partnership. This trophy strikes one as being the best that any subscription griffin of this season has won so far and speaks much for the generosity of the donor.

FOOTBALL

By defeating St. Joseph's on Saturday, the Royal Artillery, the present League Leaders, have considerably enhanced their prospects of winning the Championship. The Saints were without the services of three of their regular team, A. V. Gosano, Boltrino and Gomes, and this played a big part in their defeat. The winners were not up to their usual standard, and as a matter of fact had it not been for the weak defence of the Saints, at least two goals could have been saved. Instead of kicking the ball away from their goal area, the Saints' defence preferred to dally with it, and when rushed, tapped the ball rather feebly. On several occasions, the Gunners came very near to scoring in this way—in fact they succeeded twice—as the ball was passed to them by the Saints' defence themselves!

On Sunday, South China, another serious contender for the Championship, did not play their compatriots, the Chinese Athletic Club, and instead had a friendly game with H.M.S. Cornwall, whom they beat by eight goals to one. The race for the honour between South China and Artillery is becoming exciting, as the former are now seven points behind but with four matches in hand. Should the Chinese win all these matches—which would be no easy matter as they have to play two strong teams in the Lincolns and the St. Joseph's—they would be only one point ahead of the Gunners. The Gunners have almost completed their programme, and I understand they are leaving for home either at the end of this month or in the middle of April. Of the eleven matches they have played, South China have lost two and drew one, while the Gunners have lost only two out of the fifteen matches they have played.

At Sookpoo the Borderers were rather lucky to share the points with the Lincolns as they just managed to equalise in the last minute. The Lincolns were at full strength, while the Borderers made two changes, Williams and Mathias taking the places of Johnson and Fourley respectively. The game was an even one, and a draw was a suitable result.

The Mainland teams had a poor day on Saturday, both the Club de Recreo and the Kowloon Football Club losing on home grounds. The former were beaten rather easily by the Navy by five goals to two, and the latter lost to the Police by the only goal scored.

In the second Division, the Chinese Athletic Club, by defeating the Eastern on Saturday, have won the Championship. They have played 20 matches and have only lost one—a very good record indeed. The runners-up position will probably be taken by the South Wales Borderers as they are three points ahead of the Lincolns, their nearest rivals.

Talkoo registered the biggest surprise of the week-end by defeating the Signals. This was their first win of the season, and they have only secured four points out of the twenty-one matches played! In this division, the Borderers are likely to annex the Championship as they are now four points ahead of their nearest rivals, the R.A.S.C. with the same number of matches played. The Lincolns, however, are also to be considered as they are only seven points behind the leaders with two matches in hand.

CRICKET

The University obtained full points in their two matches during the week-end, and are now in an unassailable position in the race for championship honours. The only team that can even tie with them is the Indian B.C., who, however have a very stiff match ahead of them this week-end when they travel over to Kowloon to play the K.C.C. They must win that match if they are to tie with the University and although their bowling is very good, it will be no easy matter to dispose of the K.C.C. team. There is sure to be a large attendance at the match and if the K.C.C. bat first, the Indians may very well win, as both Pereira and Minu appear to bowl much better in the earlier part of the afternoon, than after they have been at the wicket.

If the University should win the longue, it would be very appropriate indeed as the University are celebrating their coming of age this week and nothing would please them more, I reckon, than the winning of the senior division of league cricket in the Colony. It will be a memorable win for them.

The Craigengower C.C.'s second eleven gained another victory during the past week-end and they look as though they will succeed in the race for league championship. The feature of their match with the Royal Engineers on Saturday was S. Ables' very creditable "bat trick." In another second division match, C. J. Stapleton scored a century. This player is always coming off with the bat and his experience stands him in good stead. It would be no surprise if he should play for the first eleven next year.

BILLIARDS

Several years have passed without a competition for the Billiards Championship of the Colony, and the tournament was revived this year at St. Patrick's Club. The championship fell to A. J. Osmund who, in the final match accounted for C/Sergt. Jarman by 1,000 points to 723. Osmund's best break during that match was 87, but that is by no means his biggest break, and, writing from memory, I think he scored something like 225 points in one break a few years back. There is no doubt that Osmund is one of the best amateurs in the Far East, and it will be interesting to see him up against some of the top-notchers in other parts. Some years ago there used to be interport billiards matches, and now that interest is revived it is hoped that those in charge will try and make arrangements for a billiard interport to be held. We have some very good material in Hong Kong and the prospects of putting up a good show against any team are distinctly good.

TRAINING TIMES

The training performances of the subscription griffin of the Hong Kong Jockey Club which will be racing in Hong Kong in April, have been regularly published during the week. These subs will be racing for the first time on April 15, when the 2nd Wong Nei Chung Stakes (half mile) and the 2nd Valley Stakes (six furlongs) will be run. On Monday, April 17, the 2nd Tower Stakes will be run and the 2nd Mongolian Stakes is also due to be run on that date. The Kalgan Plate (1 mile) will be run on April 23, and the Sub-Griffin Plate on the same day. On May 13 there will be a (Continued on next column.)

M.C.C. VERSUS S. AUSTRALIA

MATCH DRAWN

NIETSCHE GETS 87

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

ADELAIDE, March 14. South Australia went into bat this morning requiring over 475 runs in the last match of the M.C.C. tour in Australia.

It transpires that Leyland, noting on Jardine's instruction, declared the M.C.C. innings closed a few seconds before closing time at 371 for 8 wickets.

This fact was not known among the Pressmen, nor generally until several hours afterwards.

Some very bright batting was witnessed in glorious weather. The wicket was wearing well and Nietzsche, once in his stride, scored freely off all the bowlers.

At the lunch interval he had obtained sixty not out.

The score-board at this stage showed 109 for 1 wicket.

South Australia scored 313 for 8, thus the match was drawn. Nietzsche 87, Tobin 52, not out. Bowes 4 for 85.

CUP ASPIRANTS LOSE

WEST HAM BEATEN AT OLDHAM

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, March 13. West Ham United, who are to meet Everton in the F.A. Cup semi-final on Saturday, were defeated in a League match at Oldham to-day, the Athletic winning by three goals to two.

In the Third Division (South), Luton Town and Bristol Rovers shared points at Luton, each side netting once.

The Leighton Hill Stakes and the Sports Club Cup and Hong Kong Stakes, while on May 27 the N. Desperandum and the Champions are due to be run. On June 5 the "A" and "B" Class of the Tytam Handicap will be decided. This seems quite a full programme for the subs and their training performances should be very interesting. For the present, Cassock's Blood, Vigilance, The Panther, De Minis, Gay Butterfly, Triumph, Darien and Good Sport appear to be the best, but others will come into prominence before the races are due.

TENNIS

The tennis singles championship of the Colony is reaching its final stages, the semi-finals having been completed during the past week. For the second time in the history of the tournament the final will be an all-Indian one between S. A. Rumbhah, the holder, and his club-mate, J. A. E. Cassumbhoy. The former defeated Ho Ka Lou last Thursday after a stern struggle, while the latter surprised even his supporters by easily beating M. W. Lo, the ex-champion. Incidentally, the semi-finals were in a nature of inter-club matches, as both the winners are from the Indian Recreation Club, and the losers are members of the Chinese Recreation Club.

In reaching the final, Cassumbhoy has achieved one of his greatest ambitions since he joined the tournament several years ago. During those years, he had never been near the semi-final, and his sudden rise this year is therefore a big surprise. The most notable improvement in his play was the over-coming of nervousness which, on previous occasions, played a big part in his downfall.

Although the holder is favourite for the title, Cassumbhoy nevertheless has to be considered. Firstly he has the advantage of being a left-hander, and secondly he has a hard service. The former is more important factor of the two, and is likely to upset Sirdar's placements as it did M. W. Lo's, whose deep drives, which, to the ordinary right-hander were always a source of worry, gave Cassumbhoy opportunities to use his forehand drives to advantage. Comparing the passage of the two into the final, Rumbhah had the easier time. His only hard match was with Ho Ka Lou, whom he beat in straight sets, while Cassumbhoy had to beat Lei Kwong Tann, the ex-Malayan finalist, and M. W. Lo, the ex-champion. However, Rumbhah has great experience of the craft and also a large variety of strokes at his disposal, and what over the result may be, it is sure that the match will be a long-drawn-out struggle.

H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT

NAVAL PAIR OFFER NO RESISTANCE

GOLDMAN AND FINCHER IN FINAL AGAIN

(BY SALADIN.)

Whatever feelings tennis enthusiasts possessed yesterday before the semi-final doubles match, Comdr. Parker and Comdr. Shaw summarily smothered, as failing to strike form in anyway they offered no resistance against Goldman and Fincher, who walked off with the match in straight sets 6-1, 6-2, 6-1. Their performance was, needless to say, disappointing, and to those who did not see the match it is hard to believe the score. As a matter of fact, play did not last more than forty-five minutes.

More progress was made in the club events. Owen Hughes did well to beat D. S. Green by the odd set despite a heavy handicap, while in the Mixed Doubles Patterson and Mrs. Stafford Smith beat Gordon and Miss Thomas after a hard struggle.

RESULTS

Yesterday's results follows:—

Open Doubles.

Semi-final:—L. Goldman and E. O. Fincher beat Comdr. Parker and Comdr. Shaw 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

Handicap Singles "A."

H. Owen Hughes (owe 4/6) beat D. S. Green (rec. 4/6) 6-3, 3-6, 6-0.

Handicap Singles "B."

C. W. E. Bishop (owe 4/6) beat Ray. Lewis Bryan (scr.) 6-1, 6-0. McBride (scr.) beat Owen (owe 15) 6-4, 6-4.

Handicap Doubles.

A. J. Stocker and M. F. H. Waring (owe 15) beat Macdonald and Maund (rec. 4/6) 6-0, 6-0.

Bishop and Henderson received walk over from Earnshaw and Wright.

Owen Hughes and Sewell received walk over from D. S. Green and S. E. Green.

Mixed Doubles.

D. K. Patterson and Mrs. Stafford Smith (owe 2/6) beat V. R. Gordon and Miss Thomas (owe 2/6) 7-5, 1-6, 7-5.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Handicap Singles "A."

Bowker v. Armstrong.

Handicap Doubles.

Penn and Gordon v. Waring and Stocker.

Stark and Mayhew v. Warte and Morgan.

Marton and Evans v. Humphreys and Valentine.

Mixed Doubles.

Grimble and Mrs. Grimble v. Owen Hughes and Mrs. Mackenzie.

HOME BOXING

HOOD KNOCKS OUT REYNOLDS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 13. In a fifteen round contest for the British welterweight championship at Birmingham to-night, Jack Hood, the holder, knocked out Stoker Reynolds in the ninth round.

FRIENDLY FOOTBALL

SUFFOLK DRAWS WITH VARSITY

H.M.S. Suffolk met the University in a friendly football match at the latter's ground yesterday afternoon. The game was rather scrappy. It ended in a draw—three all.

CRICKET

H.K.C.C. v. C.S.C.O.

The following teams will represent the H.K.C.C. on Saturday, March 18 against the Civil Service Cricket Club on grounds as below: 1st XI. at H.K.C.C.:—A. W. Hayward (Capt.), E. J. R. Mitchell, A. C. Beck, G. E. R. Divett, E. R. Duckitt, D. S. Harley, H. Owen Hughes, J. G. Hunter, O. E. C. Marton, T. A. Pearce, J. P. Whitham.

2nd XI. at C.S.C.C.:—C. E. Gahagan (Capt.), A. K. Mackenzie, H. J. Armstrong, P. E. Bagley, C. W. E. Bishop, L. A. R. Duncan, F. A. M. Elliott, A. H. Harbord, L. D. Kilbee, H. J. D. Lowe, J. E. Potter.

FANLING GOLF

ADAMSON CUP, MARCH

A. MacIndoe 94—16—78, equalizes.

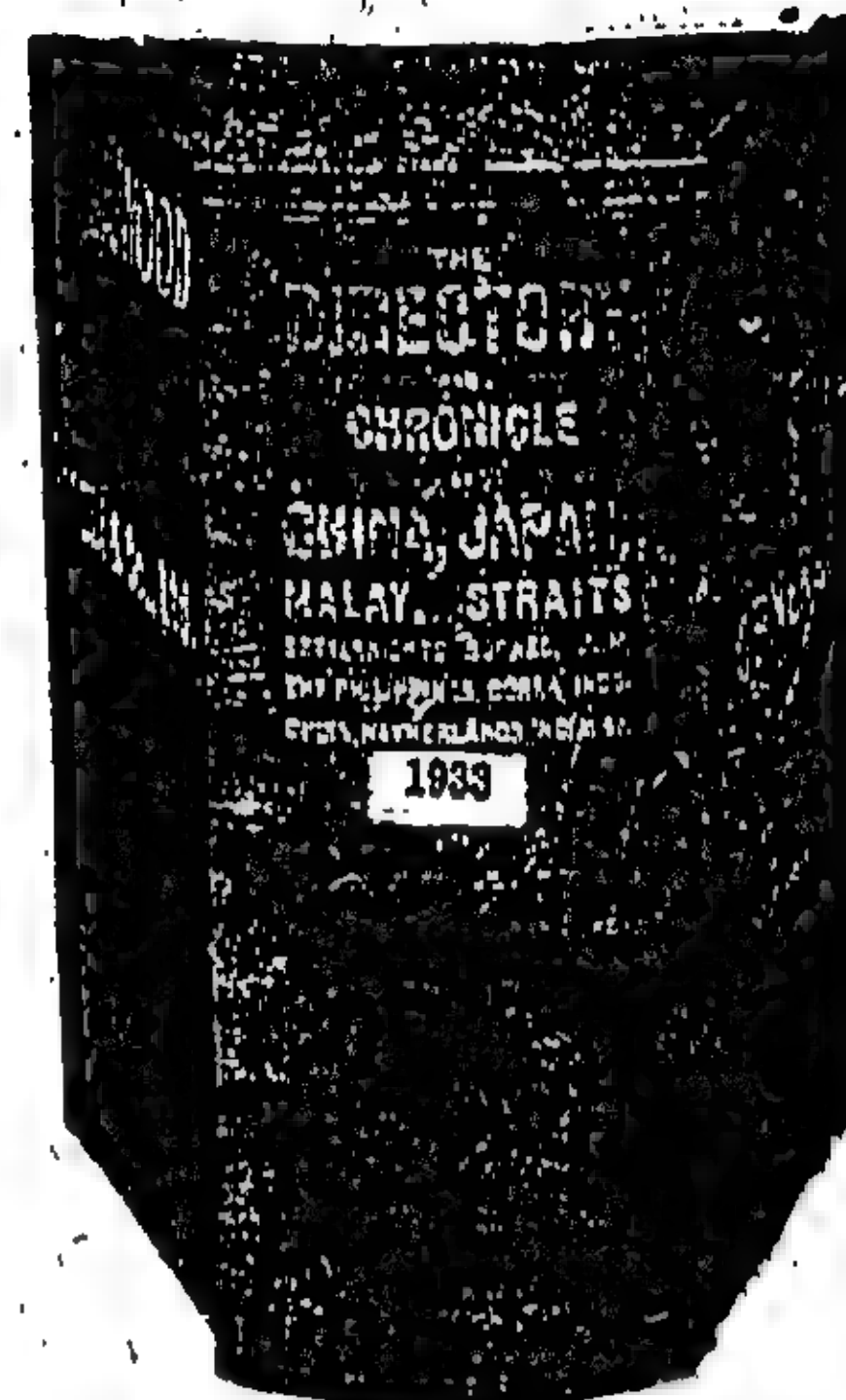
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ADVERTISEMENT

HONG KONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH YEARLY DRAWING of 120 Debentures (1928 issue—\$500 each) of the Hong Kong Club, payable on Saturday, the 30th September, 1933, will be held in the Club House, at 10 o'clock, A.M., on Monday, the 20th March, 1933.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By order,

T. A. ROBERTSON,
Lieut. Col.,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 8th March, 1933. [516]

NOTICE.

THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queens Building, Hong Kong, on MONDAY, 27th MARCH, 1933, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1932.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 27th March, 1933, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

E. COCK,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 10th March, 1933. [567]

THE HONG KONG AND NEW TERRITORIES FERRY CO., LTD.

FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office at China Buildings (5th floor), Hong Kong, on Thursday, the 23rd March, 1933, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1932, and of electing an auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 23rd March, 1933, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HENRY LOWCOCK,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 13th March, 1933. [558]

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-fourth Ordinary Yearly Meeting will be held at the Company's Office, 1 & 2, Building, on WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1933, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1932 and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 2nd March to 15th March, 1933, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 15th February, 1933. [442]

NOTICE.

OWING to temporary disorganization at our Head Office due to fire our business will, until further notice, be managed from the Offices of Callender's Cable and Construction Company Limited, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building, Tel. 25802.

WILLIAM G. JACK & CO., LTD.
587]

1933-1934.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Royal Naval Hospital, until 10 a.m. on the 21st March, 1933, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Pork, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Ice, and other provisions, and necessities for the year ending 31st March, 1934.

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R.N. Hospital.

The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.

A. T. RIVERS,
Surgeon Captain, R.N.

Medical Officer in Charge.

Royal Naval Hospital,
Hong Kong, 13th March, 1933. [578]

CANTON CHARITY RACE MEETING.

PROGRAMMES and Entry forms for the Canton Charity Race Meeting will be held at Canton on Sunday, 26th March, 1933, can be obtained at the Offices of Messrs. Percy Smith, 8th & Fleming, 6, Des Voeux Road Central.

Entries close at 10 a.m. on Friday, 17th March, 1933. [588]

BUILDING OF THE SHING MUN DAM

(Continued from Page 8.)

sees after the dam is finished, in other words the foundation on which it is built. When we finally reach the rock we find that while it may be sufficiently solid to carry the weight imposed upon it, it is not watertight by reason of the fissures which are so frequently met with especially in granite. In the early days we used to get below these fissures by sinking a trench on the upstream side of the dam until we eventually did find watertight rock and we have in some cases carried trenches of this kind down to the great depth of 180 feet. Now, however, we have found out a cheaper way of rendering fissured rock watertight and that is by "grouting." We drill holes fifteen or twenty feet apart, thirty or forty feet deep into the rock and force in "grout" under a pressure of round about 100 pounds per square inch. "Grout" is a mixture of cement and water and looks like cement milk and it has the effect of penetrating into the fissures under the pressure behind it and sealing them thus converting the mass into a watertight foundation.

To Take Over Four Years.
I suppose you would like to know something about the time necessary to complete this dam and I might say that we have allowed somewhere about four and a half years for this. We do not want to build it too quickly, not of course for our own sakes, but because it is better for the work. When you add water to cement, a chemical reaction is set up which generates heat and you all know that anything that is hot occupies a bigger area than the same thing does when it is cold. If we build this dam too quickly and put successive layers one on top of the other we are not allowing the air to get to the concrete to permit the heat to dissipate slowly. We would therefore, be bottling up the heat so to speak which is not good for the work. We are limiting ourselves to roughly five hundred cubic yards a day, which will enable us to build the dam, if we are favoured with good luck and weather, in about four years. It would not be a service to Hong Kong if we went for record-breaking speed in building this dam.

We are all extremely pleased that we have such a nice place to work in as Shing Mun. It is a perfectly lovely place and is much superior in scenery and climate to many other places I have previously worked in and later on when the lake is completed it ought to be an ideal place for a Hong Kong weekend.

Mr. Hull concluded the address by thanking his audience for the interest they had shown in his address and thanked the Rotary Club. (Continued at foot of next Column)

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at BAEY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 18th MARCH, 1933, commencing at 2.00 p.m.

The First Ball will be Rung at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Members are notified that they and their Ladies must wear their Badges prominently displayed.

No One without a Badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure.

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies (Both including Tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon introduction by a Member, such Member to be responsible for payment of all Obit.

The Secretary's Office, 3rd Floor, Gloucester Building, (Tel. 2794), will close at 12 O'clock Noon.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the Race Course.

On No Pretext will Children be permitted in either Enclosure during the Meeting.

Refreshments are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered from the No. 1 Boy in advance. Telephone 21920.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The Price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$2.00 including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted Half Price.

Bookmakers, Tie Tac Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

By Order,

O. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 13th March, 1933. [575]

THE DIOCESAN SCHOOL OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

ALL OLD BOYS of the Diocesan School are cordially invited to a tea party at Lane Crawford Restaurant, on Friday, March 17th, at 5.15 p.m., for the purpose of attending an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Diocesan School Old Boys' Association, to adopt, if approved, the Constitution, and also for election of members.

Entries close at 10 a.m. on Friday, 17th March, 1933. [588]

FROM ASIA LANDS, LIMITED

How To Judge The Market

Nowadays people discuss the market, its present level and future prospects in terms of "the averages." By "the averages" are usually meant the Dow-Jones Averages, although there are many others (the Annalist's, New York Times' and Standard Statistics) which are also reliable indicators.

The following article is an attempt to summarize the most essential points of the Dow Theory, as stated by Charles H. Dow and interpreted by W. P. Hamilton, who carried on this study, and who has acquired his experience from 22 years of intimacy with Wall Street, preceded by practical acquaintance with the London Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse.

To become a good judge of the stock market, constant study and practice are necessary. The closing average prices of the Dow-Jones industrial and railroad stocks, together with the daily total of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, are the only materials needed by those who desire to utilize the Dow theory in forecasting the trend of stock prices and business.

The Averages.

The averages, although not infallible, reflect absolutely all every body knows about the business of the country. The Stock Market Barometer takes account of dear money and pig-iron furnace operations, together with crop prospects, grain prices, bank clearings, merchants' collections, political prospects, foreign trade, savings-bank figures, wages, volume of railroad freight, and a hundred and one other things. The average price of active stocks is the result of all this.

The fact that a limited number of stocks can be manipulated in the day-to-day movement of the Dow-Jones averages and may give an entirely false view of the situation, does not detract from the usefulness of the averages. It is impossible to manipulate the whole list so that the average price of active stocks will show changes sufficiently important to draw market deductions from it.

The Three Movements.

There are three movements of the averages: 1. The primary trend. 2. The secondary reaction. 3. The daily fluctuation. The primary movement is the broad basic trend known as bull or bear market, extending over several years. The correct determination of the direction of this movement is the most important factor in successful speculation.

A primary bear market is the long downward movement, interrupted by important rallies. It is caused by various economic ills and does not terminate until stock prices have thoroughly discounted the worst that is apt to occur. There are three principal phases of a bear market: the first represents the abandonment of the hopes upon which stocks were purchased at inflated prices; the second reflects selling due to decreased business and earnings; and the third is caused by distress selling of sound securities, regardless of their value, by those who must find a cash market for at least a portion of their assets.

Primary Bull Markets.

A primary bull market is a broad upward movement, interrupted by secondary reactions, and averaging longer than two years. During this time, stock prices advance because of a demand created by both investment or speculative buying, caused by improving business conditions and increased speculative activity. There are three phases of a bull period. The first is represented by reviving confidence in

the opportunity afforded him of explaining some of the work entailed in the construction of the Shing Mun Dam.

The Speaker Thanked.

Proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hull, Professor Middleton Smith referred to the recent appointment of Hon. Mr. R. M. Henderson and mentioned the fact that he was one of the pioneers of the present scheme and said that grateful as they would be to Mr. Hull and his collaborators they could not forget the efforts of Mr. Henderson for the benefit of the populace in this connection. When he thought of the work Mr. Hull had been doing it made him contrast the life of the engineer with that of a doctor. The great difference between the two was that when a doctor made a mistake he buried it, but when an engineer made a mistake he buried him. (laughter). He made reference to the opening of the Ty Tam Tuk Reservoir in 1915 at which he was present when Sir Henry May, who opened it, stated that they would have enough water to last for twenty years but after five or six years it was found necessary to seek another reservoir and the pioneer work on the Shing Mun scheme was begun. He hoped they would have the opportunity of hearing Mr. Hull again at a later date when he would tell them of his adventures in other countries.

the future of business; the second is the response of stock prices to known improvement in corporation earnings; and the third is the period when stocks are advanced on hopes and expectations.

Discussing bull and bear markets, it has to be pointed out that the first phase of a primary bull market is indistinguishable from the last secondary reaction in a bear market, until a period of time has elapsed. Likewise, the first stage of a primary bear market must first be classified as a probable secondary reaction in a major bull swing. In commenting on primary movements, mention should be made of the ending of a bear market. It is typical of the ending of the bear period that the market seems to be immune to further bad news and pessimism. It also appears to have lost its ability to bounce back after severe declines and has every appearance of having reached a state of equilibrium where speculative activities are at low ebb and there is no demand to lift quotations. The market becomes a dragging affair with little public participation. Pessimism prevails, dividends are passed, prominent companies struggle with financial difficulties, and a certain amount of political unrest is noticeable.

Reaction.

A secondary reaction is an important decline in a bull market or advance in a bear market, lasting from three weeks to as many months, during which interval the price movements generally retrace from 33 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the primary price change since the termination of the last preceding secondary reaction.

The most important causes contributing to these reactions are an over-sold condition in a bear market or a top-heavy long account in a bull market. Such a situation is commonly referred to as the "technical condition" of the market. As a bull market advances, the public buys freely. When the day comes on which there are not enough buyers to go around for all the stock that is offered, professional traders begin to sell short, and the general public, panic stricken, sells its stock, thereby helping along the reversal of trend. As a result, stocks are depressed to a level at which traders begin their accumulation for the next advance.

In a bear market, the process is the reverse. Steady liquidation of securities by those who need cash, reduces quotations, with professional hastening the decline with short sales. Eventually the market is forced to a lower level than is warranted by conditions, when traders, realizing that the liquidation has run its course, begin to accumulate stocks for the rally.

Inferences drawn from one day's movement of the averages are almost certain to be misleading. Day to day fluctuations must be studied; however, because a series of charted daily movements always eventually develops into a pattern easily recognized as having a forecasting value.

The most useful part of the Dow Theory is the fact that no price movement is worthy of consideration unless the movement is confirmed by both averages. It has been the safe experience that the movement of these two averages is deceptive unless they act together.

Determining the Trend.
Successive rallies penetrating preceding high points, with ensuing declines terminating above preceding low points, offer a bullish indication. Conversely, failure of the rallies to penetrate previous high points, with ensuing declines carrying below former low points, is bearish. For the purpose of this discussion, a rally or a decline is defined as one or more daily movements resulting in a reversal of direction exceeding a net 3 per cent. of the price of any average.

A line is a price movement extending two or three weeks or longer, during which period the price variation of any average does not usually exceed approximately 5 per cent. of the price of that average. Such a movement indicates either accumulation or distribution. When this is definitely broken on the upside, the daily fluctuations of the railroad and industrial averages show a definite tendency to work to slightly higher ground on each rally, with the ensuing declines failing to go through the last immediate low. This is the time when a speculative position on the long side is clearly indicated, when stocks may be purchased with reasonable safety.

The Relation of Volume to Price.

It is important to watch this relationship. A market which has been overbought becomes dull on rallies and develops activity on declines. This indicates a further downward trend. When a market is over-sold, the tendency is to become dull on declines and active on rallies. In this case very often a rally is likely to be imminent. Bull markets terminate in a period of

SNAPSHOTS OF A MAN HELPING PACK

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



STROLLS IN TO SEE HOW WIFE IS GETTING ON WITH PACKING. ASKS CAN HE HELP

IS SENT TO GET HIS TAN SHOES FROM BEDROOM CLOSET

RETURNS IN FIVE MINUTES WITH ONE SHOE AND THE NEWS THAT THE OTHER ONE ISN'T THERE

IS SENT BACK WITH DETAILED DIRECTIONS WHERE TO FIND IT. RETURNS WITH PAIR OF RUBBER BOOTS HE'D LIKE TO TAKE

WIFE, MUTTERING, GOES TO FIND TAN SHOE, TAKING RUBBER BOOTS WITH HER

POKES AROUND IN TRUNK TO SEE IF SHE HAS PACKED HIS OLD GREY SWEATER

DECIDES BOTTLE OF HAIR-TONIC WILL BREAK UNLESS RE-PACKED. HAS JUST LIFTED THINGS OUT WHEN WIFE RETURNS WITH SHOE

IS SENT DOWN TOWN TO GET NUT-BALLS WITH REQUEST TO TAKE AS LONG AS POSSIBLE

"NINE TILL SIX"

(Continued from page 7.)

Act II.

Scene 1.—The Mezzanine Floor—a Saturday morning, six weeks later.

Scene 2.—The Rest Room—The same morning.

Act III.

The Mezzanine Floor—a few minutes later.

Thanks

The A.D.C. wish to express their thanks to—Mrs. Eric Grimble, Messrs. Lane, Crawford's, Ltd., The Public Works Department, Tsang Fook Piano Co., The Management of the King's Theatre, The Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd., The Hong Kong Broadcasting Committee, "The South China Morning Post," "The Hong Kong Daily Press," "The Hong Kong Telegraph," "The China Mail."

SIAMESE RICE CROP

BIG INCREASE IN EXPORT.

Bangkok.—The second forecast of the Siamese rice crop has been issued. It estimates that the exportable surplus will be 1,870,000 tons of rice and products. In January this year the export of rice from Bangkok was 145,733 tons as compared with 112,703 tons during January, 1932.

Of this total Singapore took 5,000 tons less this January, and Hong Kong 7,000 tons more. The export to the D.E.I. and Germany was jointly higher by 20,000 odd tons.

In the past ten months Bangkok has exported four and a half million piculs of rice more than in the same ten months of the previous year, and that advance is being maintained. Further, though prices remain at a level which yield little or no profit, they would seem to have touched bottom.

As for the other big items of export, teak and rubber, the latest figures give some hope of a recovery. In December the export of tin ore from the peninsula went up in value over half a million piculs as compared with December, 1932; and rubber improved in value by Tes. 14,000, comparing the same two months.

excessive activity and begin with comparatively light transactions.

Charts do not furnish a mechanical system for judging the market, but the graphic record of price movement is a valuable aid to speculation in helping to form an estimate of the situation. When this is added to the economic and statistical groundwork, the basis for comprehensive judgment seems to be complete.

Charts showing the daily record of closing rates, volume of business, and weekly and yearly price range since 1923, of the most important individual companies, have been prepared by the American Oriental Finance Corporation, and can be obtained from their Statistical Department at cost price (10 cents each).

CHINESE COMMUNITY ENTERTAINS DEPARTING OFFICIALS

(Continued at foot of next Column)

by a quotation in Chinese in which he asked to be remembered as a friend always and that he in turn would remember his friends whether he be in Hong Kong or in London.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR

H. E. the Governor also addressed the gathering, expressing himself as a little grieved at having been called upon to speak after he had stipulated that he should be allowed the role of the silent on-looker.

He acknowledged the hosts' kindness in inviting him to the farewell gathering of two such distinguished friends as Sir Joseph Kemp and Mr. Hallifax. He had not known Sir Joseph for many years, in fact he had only known Sir Joseph since his arrival in the Colony three years ago, but on looking through the files, he had been greatly struck by the good work that Sir Joseph had performed as Attorney General. That was before His Excellency had arrived in the Colony but the effect of Sir Joseph's work still held in the Colony.

His Excellency went on to say that Sir Joseph had made a great name for himself as a judge in the Colony. He was retiring at the age of attending this function.

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The site chosen for the new link in Sincero's chain of departmental stores is eminently suitable and the construction of this eight storey skyscraper will interest the re-

A small organised department store is very much needed as Macau does not boast a store of any appreciable size and the modern equipped building with adjoining hotel, restaurants and a large spacious Roof Garden will adequately meet all the growing requirements of this city. The site chosen by the Sincere Company for their new store, a future shopping centre of Macau, is quite close to the main Shek Ki-Macau bus terminus and the store will have the advantage of shop fronts on three sides.

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influenza and cold germs are
destroyed and bronchitis and
grave lung troubles kept bay.

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

Sales.

Providents (Old), \$4.10.
Hotels (Old), \$7.70.
Hotels (New), \$7½.
Hong Kong Lands, \$75.
China Lights (New), \$9.30.
Electrics, \$75.
Telephones (New), \$27½.
Cements (Combined), \$7.70.

Buyers.

Hong Kong, Banks, \$1,655.
Canton Insurances, \$1350.
Hong Kong Steamboats, \$92.
Benquet Explorations, 20 cents.
Docks, \$183.
Providents (Old), \$4.10.
Providents (New), \$14.
Realities, \$7.55.
Chinese Estates, \$95.
Ewo Cottons, Tls. 13.30.
Hong Kong Trams, \$21.60.
Star Ferries, \$89.
Cements (Combined), \$74.
B. Ind. G. \$ Bonds, 44 per cent.
Govt. Loans, 44 per cent. Prem.

Sellers.

Raubs, \$10½.
Providents (Old), \$4.15.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 55½.
Shanghai Cottons, Tls 69.
China Lights (Old), \$12.00.
Telephones (New), \$27½.
Malabon Sugars, \$18.
Dairy Farms, \$27½.
Watsons, \$11.
United Theatres, Tls. 5.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, March 13.	
Paris	86½
New York	3.39
Montreal	4.15½
Brussels	24.45
Geneva	17.6½
Amsterdam	8.46
Milan	07½
Berlin	14.37½
Stockholm	18.90
Copenhagen	22 7/10
Oslo	18½
Vienna	31 Nom.

(Continued on next column)

MONEY HEAPING UP AT SHANGHAI

Money is heaping up in Shanghai and is depressing the rate of interest, says the *N.-C. Daily News*. The value of silver in terms of gold is so lowered as to make China's interest payments abroad very expensive. Purchase of desired foreign goods is becoming almost impossible. Improvement of the standard of living of the rural population is necessary for three purposes, orderly government, increased trade and national strength.

Improved standard of living requires first of all, safety and removal of artificial barriers to trade, but in addition thereto, it also requires increased production and improved transportation facilities for delivery of products to and from market. The first steps in this work of improvement require investment funds. If the surplus funds in Shanghai could be taken back into the provinces for investment, both sides would benefit.

Without such investment, internal development must be problematical and slow. But bankers have experienced unpleasant results when dealing with government officials in the interior. Is there any method by which the financing of internal improvements can be undertaken safely? This will be answered by Mr. John E. Baker, former advisor to the Ministry of Railways and at present connected with the National Flood Relief Commission, in an address to be given at 393 Route Ferguson.

As this problem is vital to the development of China and gives a new way of investment for the Shanghai bankers, it is expected that a distinguished audience will be present.

(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG.)

(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG.)

Tel. 28380—Gloucester Building, Room 308

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York: March 3.				
Dow Jones Averages:	High—1932	Low:	Mar. 2	Mar. 3
30 Industrials	89.78	41.22	52.18	53.84 1.66 up
20 Rails	41.30	13.22	21.94	24.78 .82 up
20 Utilities	30.11	10.53	21.30	21.95 .86 up
40 Bonds	83.86	65.73	74.02	73.91 .81 down

FINAL QUOTATIONS

Stocks	Friday	Int. Harvester Pfd.	8
Air Reduction	Mar. 3	Int. Nickel	
Allied Chemical	491	Int. Printing Ink	
American Can	774	Int. Tel. & Tel.	
Amer. Can 7 per cent. Pfd.	541	Johns Manville	1
Amer. & Fgn. Power	112	Liggett & Myers "B"	5
Amer. Smelting	6	Loew's Inc.	1
Amer. Sugar Refg	12	Mack Trucks	1
Amer. Tel. and Tel.	244	Montgomery Ward	1
Amer. Tobacco "B"	907	Natl. Cash Biscuit	3
Anaconda Copper	552	Natl. Cash Register	1
Auburn	51	Natl. Dairy Prod.	1
Bendix Aviation	351	Natl. Steel Corp.	1
Bethlehem Steel	7	North American Co.	2
Borden Company	12	Otis Elevator	1
Canadian Pacific	20	Pacific Gas and Elec.	2
Caterpillar Co.	94	Pacific Lighting	2
Chrysler	57	Packard Motors	
Coca-Cola Company	61	Paramount Publix	
Columbia Gas & Elec.	84	Pennsylvania Ry.	1
Consolid Gas N.Y.	118	Phillips Petroleum	
Con. Gas 5% Cum. Pfd.	462	Radio Corp.	
Continental Can	91	Safeway Stores	3
Corn Products	398	Sears Roebuck	1
Curtiss Wright	48	Standard Brands	1
Drug, Inc.	16	Stand. Oil of N.J.	2
Du Pont de Nemours	322	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	
Du Pont 6 per cent. Cum. Deb.	355	Texas Corp.	1
Eastman Kodak	355	Texas Gulf Sulphur	1
Elec. Auto. Lite Co.	532	Transamerica	
Elec. Bond & Share	168	Union Carbide	5
Elec. Power & Light	122	Union Pacific	6
Gen. Amer. Tank Car	42	Un. Pac. 4 per cent. n-c Pfd.	
General Electric	122	Un. Air and Trans.	
General Foods	11	United Fruit	
General Motors	234	U.S. Steel	
Gillette Safety	103	U.S. Steel 7 per cent. Pfd.	
Gold Dust	147	Vanadium	
Goodyear Tire	122	Warner Bros.	
Int. Bus. Machines	15	Westinghouse E. M.	
Int. Harvester	84	Dividend payable semi-annual	
	16		

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

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Bank and Loans			
Am. Or. Fin. "A" M ^g			28
Am. Or. Fin. "B"			31.2
China Financ. ... Tls.			4.0
... 5% (pref.)			168
H. & S. Bank ... Hk.\$			7.7
Int. Inv. Trust ... Tls.			2.7
S'hai Loan & Inv. ...			2.7
Union Mobiliers. M ^g			2.7
Yangtze Fin. ... Tls.	6.80		2.7
Insurances			
A.A.U. (ord.) ... Tls.	20		
A.A.U. 5% (Prof.)			
A.A.U. 7% (Prof.)			
Asia Life Ins.			7
Ass. Co. France As. Fca.			100
Int. Ass. Co. Ltd. Tls.			3.4
Union Ins. ... Hk.\$			66
Land			
Anglo-Fr. Land. Tls.			260
Asia Realty "A" M ^g			148
China Realty "B"			2
Asia Realty 5% (P)			
Asia Realty 6% (P)			
Cathay Land ... Tls.	11.40		
China Realty	10.40		
City Realty Co.			
Financiers & Im.			17
... (New Issue)			
Metro Lands "B"		9.40	1
Realty Inv. "A" M ^g			10
Realty Inv. "B"			1
Realty 7% pref. "A"			
S'g Sing Properties. Tls.			
S'hai Land	22.75		
Tientsin Land T. Tls.			14
West End Estates			20
Docks, Wharves			
Transport			
China Transport. Tls.			8
Marden & Co. Ld.			
New Eng. (ord.)			6
New Eng. 5% (pref.)			
S'hai Dock	91		
S. & H. Wharf (old)			21
... Wharves (new)			20
S'hai Tugs (ord.)			
Weslock	10.70		
Utilities			
S. G. Omnibus ... Tls.	8		
S'hai Gas Co. Ld.	83		
S'hai Power			
S'hai Telephone.			
Trams. (Reg.) 21.	29		
Tientsin (S'g) 220.	330		
S.W.W. "B" 21.	13.10		
S.W.W. "C" 21.	13.30		
S.W.W. 7% (Pref.)			
Miscellaneous			
Auto Palace ... Tls.			
Bakerie Co. "B" M ^g	15.70		
Caldbeck ... Tls.			
Caldbeck (pref.)			
China Amaretto.			
China E. & M. Co.	12.10		
Culty Dairy	61		
Exploration			1
Fr. Race Course M ^g			
Fr. B. Conree Non.			1
F.B.C. (Founders)			
Gen. Forge			
G'bound Racing M ^g			
G.R. (Founders)			
Hall & Holts			
H. & S. Hotels ... Hk.			
Kelly & Walsh ... M ^g			
Lane, Crawford			
Mark L. Moody. Tls.			
Millington Ltd.			84
Office Appliances			
S'hai Van Cleaning	9		
S.W.W. Fittings	2		
Union Brewery			
... (New Issue)			
United Theatres			
Dity Loan			
Bonds & Pref.			
A. Asiatic Und. 8% Tls.			1
Asia Realty "A" 8% M ^g			
Asia Realty "B" 8%			
Caldbeck, Mac. 8% Tls.	11.70		
China Financ. 8%	86 1/2	4.50	
Ewo Mills 8%			1
Ewo Mills 8%			
New Eng. 8%	6		
Realty Inv. Co. 7 1/2% M ^g			
S'hai Power 6% Tls.			
S'hai Tugs 7%			
S.W.W. 7%			
Cottons			
Ewo-Mills (ord.) Tls.	12.50		
Ewo-Mills 8% (pref.)			
S'hai Cotton			

**HONG KONG STOCK
EXCHANGE**

**SHAREBROKERS
ASSOCIATION.**

				TUESDAY, MARCH 14.							
Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal		Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal			
Banks											
\$1,640				H.K. Banks				\$1,640			
			2117	Do. (London)							
			2134	Chartered Banks ...				2134			
			2244	Mercantile Bks. "A"				2244			
			201	Do. "C"				201			
			\$100	Bank of East Asia ...				\$101			
				N. C. & S. Banks ...			\$72				
			\$28	Amer. O. Fin. Corp. M							
			T.4.85	China Fin. Corp. Ord.							
			T.4.90	Do. Prof.							
Insurance											
\$1,350				Canton Insurance ...				\$1,350			
			\$2.35	Underwriters				\$2.50			
			\$541	Union Insurance ...							
			\$820	China Fires	\$525						
			\$1,330	H.K. Fires				\$685			
			T.4	International Assoc..				\$1,341			
Shipping											
			\$35	Douglases	\$34						
\$32				Steamboats	\$32						
			\$25	Indos (pref.)				65/-			
			\$20	Lo. (def.)				80/-			
			\$2/6	Shells				45/-			
			\$20 1/2	Waterboats				\$21			
Mining											
			\$18 1/2	Benguet				\$18 1/2			
			T.4.20	Vancouver Gold Mds.				43			
			21/3	Kailans				25/-			
			T.4	Lungkata (sin glo)				T.4			
			T.10	Explorations				T.24			
			T.2.30	Shanghai Loans ...				T.14			
	\$14			Raubis				\$104			
				Trough Mines				13/8			
23 cts.				Benguet Explorations							
				Docks, Wharves, etc.							
			\$134	Godowns, etc.							
\$4.10	\$4.15	\$4.10		H.K. & K. Wharves.				\$136			
\$1 1/2				Providents (old) ...				\$4.80			
				Do. (new)				\$1.80			
		\$18 1/2		H.K. & W. Docks ...				50			
			\$10	S. China Motors "A"				38			
			\$8	Do. "B"				78			
	T.95 1/2			Shanghai Docks ...				T.92			
	ex div.		T.6.70	New Engineering ...				T.8			
			T.2.29	Hongkong							
				Lands, Hotels, and							
				Buildings							
		32		H.K. Hotels (old)							
			\$7.40	Do. (new)	\$8						
\$75		\$75		H.K. Lands			\$7.60				
			T.2.34	Shanghai Lands ...				\$75			
			T.10	Metropolitan Lands.							
\$7.55				H.K. Realities				\$7.55			
			T11.40	China Do							
			T.9.94	Do. Debonvents ...							
			\$14	Humphreys				\$13 1/2			
			M\$140	Asia Realities "A"							
			M\$24	Do. "B"							
\$96				Chinese Estates							
				Cotton Mills							
T13.30				Ewos	T13.50						
	T.89			Shui Cottons							
			T.112	Zoung Slings				T.67			
			\$105	Wing On Textiles(S)				T.11			
\$21.60				Public Utilities				\$115			
			\$1.20	Tramways	\$21 1/2	\$21 1/2	\$21 1/2	45			
\$89			\$5	Post & Cams (old) ...				\$8			
			\$34	Star Ferries (old) ...	\$90			\$32			
			\$24 1/2	Yaumati Ferries (old)				\$30			
			\$12.15	Do. (now)				11.80/12			
\$9.20				cum. rights							
				China Lights (old) ...							
\$75		\$75 1/2		Do. (new)							
				Do. Rita.							
			\$24.30	H.K. Electrica	\$75		\$75.25				
			\$19	Macao do							
			\$30	Sandakan Lights ...				\$28			
\$37 1/2		\$27 1/2		Telephones (old) ...							
			T.10	Do. (new) ...	\$27		\$27.10				
			2 1/2	China Buses							
			12/-	Tractions							
				Do. (prof.)							
Industrial											
	\$18			Malabon Sugars				\$27			
			T.14	Caldwell, (ord) ...							
			T.10 1/2	Macgregors (prof.) ...							
			\$8	Canton Lues				85			
\$7.90		7.90/8		Cements (comb.) ...			\$8.10	7.90/8.10			
			\$2	Do. (old) ...				50 1/2			
			\$12	Do. (new) ...							
			\$10	Ropes			\$24				
			\$7	Ch. Agriculture				\$104			
Miscellaneous											
			\$27 1/2	Dairy Farms				\$27 1/2			
			\$1	Der A Wings							
			\$12 1/2	Amusements				\$12			
			\$12.40	Ch. Entertainment ...	\$11 1/2			\$4.30			
			\$4.80	Constructions, (old)							
			5 cts	Do. (new) ...	80 cts.						
			\$5	Lane Crawford's ...	\$4.15		\$4.25				
			\$21	S. Mackintosh							
			\$16 1/2	Nanyang Tobacco ...				\$44			
			\$12 1/2	Sincerus				\$15 1/2			
			\$10	Watsons (old) ...				\$11 1/2			
	\$11.40			Do. (new) ...	\$8			\$11 1/2			
			\$10.35	Wm. Powells							
			\$12	M. Greyhounds ...							
			\$8 1/2	S. C. Enterprises ...				\$24			
			\$5	United Theatres ...							
			\$5	B. Ind. G. & Bonds ...	\$14 1/2						
64 1/2%				H.K. Govt. Loans ...	\$104						
\$4.7	prev.			Wallace Harper							
			\$9	China Sports Ltd ...							
			\$220	H.K. Wing On							
				Rhai Do				\$133			

LOCAL AND REGULAR OUTWARD MAILS

PORT	WEEK DAYS		SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS	
	FROM G.P.O.	FROM SHANGHAI BRANCH P.O.	FROM G.P.O.	FROM SHANGHAI BRANCH P.O.
Canton	{ 7.15 a.m. & 6.00 p.m.	{ 7.00 a.m. & 7.00 p.m.	{ 7.15 a.m. & 6.00 p.m.	{ 7.00 a.m. & 7.00 p.m.
Samshui and Wuchow (By direct steamer)	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m.
Macao & Tientsin	{ 7.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m.	{ 7.30 a.m. & 1.00 p.m.	{ 8.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m. Sundays 8.15 a.m. only	{ 8.40 a.m. & 1.30 p.m. Sundays 8.30 a.m. only
Kongmoon (except Saturdays)	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Kaukong (except Saturdays)		6.00 p.m.		6.00 p.m.
Fatshan and Wuchow (By Train)	7.15 a.m.		7.15 a.m.	
Tai O	1.00 p.m.		11.00 a.m.	
Tai Po	{ 9.00 a.m. & 9.00 a.m.		9.00 a.m.	
Shamichun	3.00 p.m.		11.00 a.m.	
Cheungchow	{ 1.00 p.m. & 5.00 p.m.		{ 11.00 a.m. & 5.00 p.m.	
Aberdeen	8.00 p.m.		8.00 a.m.	
Stanley	12.30 p.m.		11.00 a.m.	
Autau	8.30 a.m.		8.30 a.m.	
Pingshan, Bantin, Shatin, Shataukok & Sheung shui	8.30 p.m.		10.30 a.m.	
Saichun	4.30 p.m.		10.30 a.m.	
Namtan, Shek, & Tai Ping (Evening)		7.00 p.m.		7.00 p.m.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI & SHANGHAI	TSINAN	On 15th Mar., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOW	NANCHANG	On 15th Mar., 5 p.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	KWEIYANG	On 18th Mar., 4 p.m.
DALEY & NEWCHOW	TSAN	On 17th Mar., 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	On 18th Mar., 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KWANGTUNG	On 18th Mar., 5 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	SUNNING	On 18th Mar., 5 p.m.
FOOCHOW, CHEFOO		
TIENSIN & NEWCHOW	NEWCHOW	On 18th Mar., 5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	SZCHOW	On 19th Mar., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	KIANGSU	On 19th Mar., Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	SOOCHOW	On 21st Mar., Noon
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	LUOW	On 21st Mar., 5 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	TAIYUAN	On 22nd Mar., 5 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	KINGYUAN	On 22nd Mar., 5 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KIUNGCHOW	On 24th Mar., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI & ANTUNG	LIAN	On 24th Mar., 5 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	HUNAN	On 25th Mar., 5 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	KWANGCHOW	On 26th Mar., Noon
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	ANSEUN	On 27th Mar., 5 a.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone 30331.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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To AUSTRALIA Calling at Manila (P. I.), Thursday 14, Calcutta, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

BRITISH STEAMERS: CHANGTE TAIPING (over)

FASTEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE STEAMERS IN THE SERVICE.

ELECTRIC LAUNDRY, BARBER SHOP, SUGAR AND STEWARD'S CARRIAGE.

Enjoy Your Short Leave in Australia and New Zealand, Hong Kong, Sydney—19 Days.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO SYDNEY, 276 RETURN

LONDON (via Australia) from 2122-15-0.

(Australian Newspapers on file)

STEAMER Due Hong Kong Leaves Hong Kong Leaves Manila Leaves Sydney

TAIPING In Port 17 MARCH 20 MARCH 5 April

CHANGTE 11 April 18 April 21 April 7 May

TAIPING 9 May 18 May 22 May 7 June

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents—HONG KONG—SHANGHAI.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "MALAYA" on or about 17th MARCH, 1933

For SINGAPORE, PORT SAID, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

OUTWARD HOMEWARD

For SHANGHAI & JAPAN: For CENTRAL PORTS:

M.S. "Africa" 20th March 18th April

M.S. "Asia" 4th April 2nd May

M.S. "Danmark" 27th April 1st June

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

All vessels have excellent passenger accommodation (1st class only)

Passenger fares Hongkong/Europe £53 £60.

HONG KONG/BANGKOK SERVICE maintained by the Fast Motor Vessels.

M.S. "MUINAM," M.S. "BINTANG"

Leaving for Bangkok via Swatow on or about

24th MARCH

due Bangkok on or about 30th MARCH.

For further particulars, please apply to—

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PRINCE LINE—SILVER LINE

JOINT SERVICE

FREQUENT SAILINGS

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AND

NEW YORK

CALLING AT NAPLES

M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... March 22nd

M.V. "SILVER SANDAL" ... April 3rd

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.

For Passage Rates, Freight, etc., apply to—

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HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers Sailing subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

* SYALE ... Wednesday, the 15th Mar., at 2 p.m.

HAINING ... Friday, the 17th Mar., at 3 p.m.

HAIYANG ... Tuesday, the 21st Mar., at 3 p.m.

* Call Swatow only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to FOOCHOW (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer at a Reduced Rate of \$100.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRANK & CO.,

General Managers.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 13, 1933.											
STATION	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level		Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	Clouds	Humidity	Rain	Remarks
		Inches	Millim.								
Wladivostok	12	30.15	755.9	23	NE	4	b	6	80.19	766.9	12
Nemuro	11	29.92	750.0	...	ESE	1	...	...	29.84	750.5	...
Hakodate	...	29.90	750.5	...	N	1	...	...	29.88	751.5	...
Tokio	...	29.90	750.5	...	ENE	1	...	...	30.06	753.5	...
Kochi	...	30.10	754.5	...	NNW	1	...	...	30.26	758.5	...
Nagasaki	...	30.24	758.0	...	N	3	...	...	30.32	770.0	...
Kagoshima	...	30.18	755.5	...	N	2	...	...	30.32	770.0	...
Oshima	...	30.20	757.0	...	N	4	...	...	30.26	768.5	...
Naha	...	30.26	758.5	...	N	5	...	...	30.26	768.5	...
Ishigakijima	...	30.30	759.0	...	NNE	8	...	...	29.98	761.5	...
Shanghai	14	30.34	770.4	50	E	2	b	6	30.17	766.4	38
Gulfair	...	30.46	774.1	52	E	2	b	6	30.38	771.5	38
Wenchow	...	30.51	774.9	50	NNE	2	b	6	30.44	773.2	40
Foochow	...	30.33	770.4	48	NE	2	b	6	30.31	769.9	42
Amoy	...	30.29	769.3	45	ENE	4	b	6	30.28	768.0	52
Swatow	...	30.29	769.3	45	E	4	b	6	30.24	768.1	52
Taihu	11	30.37	771.4	61	E	4	b	6	30.18	765.2	54
Taiwan	...	30.20	767.2	67	N	2	b	6	30.18	765.0	49
Koshun	...	30.19	766.7	67	NNW	2	b	6	30.15	765.8	65
Pescadore	...	30.23	767.8	61	NNE	6	b	6	30.16	764.1	55
Hong Kong	14	30.21	767.3	63	E	4	b	6	30.16	765.0	55
Gap Rock	...	30.22	757.6	64	ENE	5	b	6	30.15	765.8	64
Macao	...	30.19	766.5	67	ESE	5	b	6	30.08	764.0	67
Hoioh	...	30.13	763.8	67	ENE	6	...	...	30.14	765.5	65
Pratas Island	...	30.19	766.8	67	SSE	4	b	6	30.08	763.9	63
Phulien	...	30.10	764.6	67	NW	2	...	...	29.95	760.8	70
Tourane	...	29.92	759.6	81	ENE	4	b	6	30.10	764.6	67
Cape St. James	...	30.09	764.4	70	NE	6	...	...	30.04	763.1	70
Baco	...	30.03	762.8	71	NE	4	...	...	29.88	758.8	72
Apurri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.91	759.8	76
Tuguegarao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.89	759.1	77
Vigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.88	758.9	73
Manila	...	29.88	758.2	86	NE	4	...	...	29.80	757.0	76
Legaspi	...	29.84	757.9	88	NNE	4	...	...	29.82	757.8	76
Calbayog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.9	74
Palawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.80	757.0	...
Surigao	...	29.76	756.0	81	N	4	...	...	29.81	757.2	...
Cebu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.79	756.6	78
Guan	11.00	29.78	755.8	...	E	2	bc	4.22	29.81	757.0	...
Yap	12.22	29.78	756.3	...	NE	4	bc	5	29.81	757.1	70
Palau	11.00	29.78	756.3	...	NE	4	bc	5	29.81	757.1	70
Labuan	14	29.88	758.4	81	N	...	bc	6	...	...	...

March 14d. 10h. 41m.—The anticyclone is centred over the Yellow and Eastern Seas. Fresh monsoon will prevail over the northern China Sea.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 0.76 inches; against an average of 4.14 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON MARCH 15.

Forecast.

A.—Shanghai to Turnabout! ... N. to E. winds, light moderate.

B.—Turnabout to Hong Kong ... N.E. winds, fresh; fine.

C.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ... N. and N.E. winds, fresh.

D.—Hong Kong to Hainan Straits ...

E.—North China Sea ...

O. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, March 13.

Previous On Date On Date

Day at 4 p.m. 10 a.m. 4 p.m.

Barometer... 30.18 30.31 30.10

Temperature... 60 60 62

Humidity... 53 52 53

Wind...

Direction... ESE ENE E

Force... 4 5 4

Weather... B B B

Rain... 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest sea-air Temperature, 12.63

Lowest open-air Temperature, 13.63

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning;

M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing

Showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

(Continued from Page 13)

Saigon.

Aramis, Messageries, March 28.

Chenonceaux, Messageries, Apr. 11.

Sikang, Messageries, Mar. 14/20.

Athos II, Messageries, Apr. 25.

D'Artagnan, Messageries, May 9.

Andre Lebon, Messageries, May 23.

Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.

Malaya, Manners, March 17.

Chile, Manners, March 24.

Shan Tung, Gilman's, March 29.

Africa, Manners, April 19.

Asia, Manners, May 2.

Canton, Gilman's, May 5.

Singapore.

Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., March 15.

Hector, B. & S., March 15.

Titan, B. & S., March 15.

Yungata Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 15.

Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., March 15.

Malaya, Manners, March 19.

Conte Verde, Dodwell's, March 16.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., March 18.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar's, March 18.

Taina, B. I. (Apar), March 16.

Calabas, B. I. (Apar), March 22.

Neckar, Melchers, March 24.

Chile, Manners, March 24.

Taina, B. I. (Apar), March 24.

Comorin, P. & O., March 25.

Kumsang, Jardine's, March 27.

Aramis, Messageries, March 28.

Automedon, B. & S., March 30.

Shan Tung, Gilman's, March 28.

DONT FORGET

THAT WHEN
You are at Home
you can get the
HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS
at SELFRIDGES.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From March 15, to 21 1933.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week Date of Month Hong Kong Standard Time Height Hong Kong Standard Time Height

Wed. 15 11 25 6 0 15 15 1 7

Thur. 16 00 11 5 4 05 43 2 3

Fri. 17 01 15 6 2 18 33 1 4

Sat. 18 01 18 6 5 06 08 2 7

Sun. 19 02 18 6 3 09 40 3 1

Mon. 20 13 18 6 3 21 31 1 5

Tue. 21 14 19 6 3 23 12 1 3

Wed. 22 15 19 6 3 25 03 1 0

Thur. 23 16 19 6 3 26 54 1 0

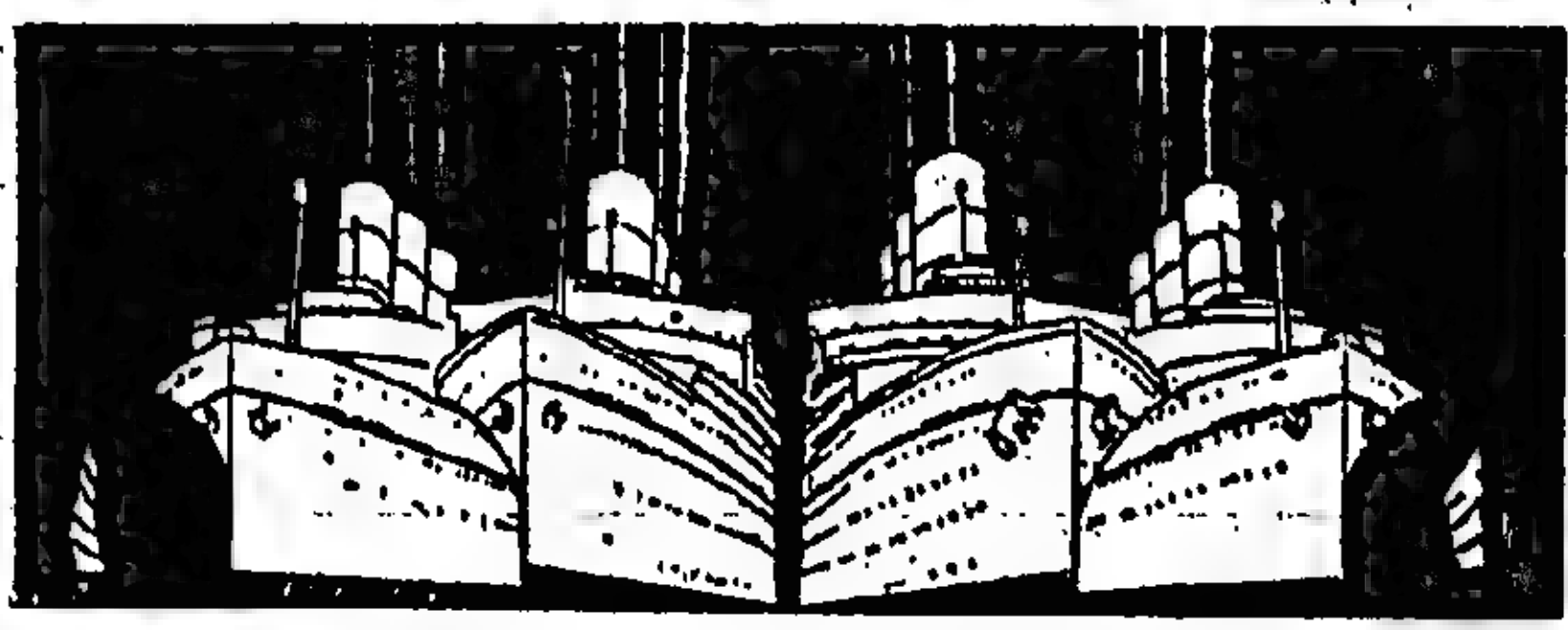
Fri. 24 17 19 6 3 28 45 1 0

Sat. 25 18 19 6 3 30 36 1 0

Sun. 26 19 19 6 3 32 27 1 0

Mon. 27 20 19 6 3 34 18 1 0

Tue. 28 21 19 6 3 36 0



ARISTOCRATS OF THE PACIFIC "EMPRESSES"

Offer the Utmost in
SPEED—SIZE—SPACE—LUXURY

SERVICE

Hong Kong	Shanghai	Nagasaki	Kobe	Yokohama	Honolulu	Vancouver
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
Emp. of Asia ... Mar. 17	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 23	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	Apr. 3
Emp. of Canada ... Mar. 24	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Apr. 7	Apr. 12
Emp. of Japan ... Apr. 7	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 13	Apr. 15	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Emp. of Asia ... May 19	May 22	May 23	May 25	May 27	May 29	May 31
Emp. of Canada ... May 26	May 29	May 30	May 31	June 2	June 4	June 7
Emp. of Japan ... June 9	June 12	June 13	June 15	June 17	June 19	June 26
Emp. of Asia ... June 16	June 19	June 20	June 22	June 24	June 26	June 29
Emp. of Canada ... June 23	June 26	June 27	June 29	July 1	July 3	July 6
Emp. of Japan ... July 6	July 9	July 10	July 12	July 14	July 16	July 23
Emp. of Asia ... July 13	July 16	July 17	July 19	July 21	July 23	July 26
Emp. of Canada ... July 20	July 23	July 24	July 26	July 28	July 30	Aug. 2
Emp. of Japan ... Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 7	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 13	Aug. 20
Emp. of Asia ... Aug. 10	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 18	Aug. 20	Aug. 23
Emp. of Canada ... Aug. 17	Aug. 20	Aug. 21	Aug. 23	Aug. 25	Aug. 27	Sept. 3
Emp. of Japan ... Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 3	Sept. 10
Emp. of Asia ... Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 7	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
Emp. of Canada ... Sept. 8	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 14	Sept. 16	Sept. 18	Sept. 25

Passengers desiring to travel comfortably on a Limited Budget should ask about the
EMPRESS TOURIST CABIN
accommodation

EXCEPTIONAL LOW FARES.
HONG KONG—MANILA

EMPRESS OF CANADA ... Mar. 17	Mar. 19
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ... Mar. 30	Apr. 1

For further information please apply to—

CANADIAN PACIFIC



SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TAIYO MARU ...	Thursday, 23rd March, midnight
CHICHIBU MARU ...	Wednesday, 19th April
TATSUTA MARU ...	Wednesday, 28th April

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.

HIKAWA MARU ... (Starts from Kobe) Monday, 27th March
HIYE MARU ... (Starts from Kobe) Wednesday, 10th April

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

HAKOZAKI MARU ...	Sunday, 19th March
TEIKOKU MARU ...	Friday, 31st March
HAKUSAN MARU ...	Saturday, 15th April

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

ATSUTA MARU ...	Saturday, 25th March
KAMO MARU ...	Saturday, 22nd April

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

NAGATO MARU ...	Wednesday, 28th March
TANGO MARU ...	Tuesday, 11th April

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BOUYO MARU ...	Monday, 1st May
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NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus,

Genoa & Valencia.

LYONS MARU ...	Wednesday, 15th March
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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

RANGOON MARU ...	Wednesday, 29th March
PENANG MARU ...	Saturday, 3rd April

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.

KAMO MARU (Nagasaki direct) ...	Friday, 17th March
HARUNA MARU ...	Friday, 17th March
CALCUTTA MARU ...	Sunday, 19th March

* Cargo only.

For further information, apply to—

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Soc., Port-Said.	To SHANGHAI.
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ARAMIS ... 28th Mar.	CHENONROUX ... 29th Mar.
CHENONROUX ... 11th Apr.	ATHOS II ... 11th Apr.
ATHOS II ... 25th Apr.	DARTAGNAN ... 25th Apr.
DARTAGNAN ... 9th May	ANDRE LEBON ... 9th May
ANDRE LEBON ... 23rd May	FELIX BOUSSEL ... 23rd May
FELIX BOUSSEL ... 30th June	PORTHOS ... 30th June
PORTHOS ... 4th July	ARAMIS ... 4th July

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Clearances,
Ships in Harbour, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS

IMPORTS 10,410 TONS;
THROUGH PORTS
36,600 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

British	H.K.	Ports.
Borneo, Saigon 1,950	—	—
Agapenor, Singapore 1,220	4,500	—
Rhexnor, Manila 1,570	670	—
Titan, Kobe ...	50	2,710
American	—	4,790
President Grant, Manila 120	1,490	—
German	—	120
Lahn, Manila ...	400	9,600
Dutch	—	400
Tjisalak, Amoy ...	4,350	—
Norwegian	—	4,350
Arden, Swatow 1,300	—	—
Japanese	—	1,300
Tottori Maru, Karatsu 80	2,780	—
Shogen Maru, Hakata 3,000	—	—
Altai Maru, Singapore ...	10,500	—
—	3,800	13,280
Total ...	10,410	36,600

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:—

British	Arr.	Dep.
American	0	8
Dutch	1	0
German	1	0
Norwegian	2	2
Japanese	3	1
Chinese	1	1
Total ...	16	12

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Borneo (British), Saigon ...	103
Agapenor (British), Singapore ...	134
Tjisalak (Dutch), Amoy ...	210
Total ...	557

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchant ships were in port yesterday:—

Wharves.

Kowloon:—Porthos, Yamagata Maru, President Grant, Holt's—Rhexnor.

Douglas Lapraik:—Haiching and Swale.

Docks.

Kowloon:—Fon Lee, Linchow, Empress of Asia, Tin Yat, Baby Castle, Solon.

Taipei:—Sunning, Shantung, Adonis, Taisan, Kingman, Asama Maru, Daviken.

Cosmopolitan:—Scaloria.

Buoys.

No. A1—Tjisalak.
No. A2—Titan.
No. A3—Taiping.
No. A7—Tottori Maru.
No. B3—Kweiyang.
No. B4—New Mathilde.
No. B5—Suiyang.
No. B8—Arden.
No. B9—Borneo.
No. B10—Tonkin.
No. B11—Kiangsu.
No. B12—Tainan.
No. B13—Englee.
No. B20—Changchow.
No. B21—Anhui.
No. B23—Shojan Maru.
No. C1—Hohio.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—
Bain—Tamar.
South Wall—Bridgewater, Whited.

East Wall—Seamew.

North Wall—Falmouth, Herford.

West Wall—Hermes.

No. 2 Buoy—Medway and submarines.

No. 3 Buoy—Cornwall.

No. 4 Buoy—Suffolk.

Foreign:—U.S. river gunboat Min-dango, Portuguese cruiser Adamastor, Chinese transport Fuk On, French river gunboat Argus.

ARRIVALS.

March 14.

Aramis, French str., 9,900 tons, Captain Sabiano, from Saigon, Kowloon Wharf.—M. M. & Co.
Borneo, British str., 1,207 tons, Capt. E. G. Rapley, from Saigon, buoy No. B9.—Yuen On & Co.
Canton, French str., 978 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, buoy No. B11.—M. M. & Co.
Everett, American str., 3,571 tons, Capt. A. W. Nygran, from Nagasaki, buoy No. A11.—American Mail Line.
Kamo, British str., 725 tons, Capt. L. Beer, from Canton, Yaumati Anchovy.—Williamson & Co.
Nailesa Moor, British str., 2,450 tons, Capt. J. W. Brooks, from Calcutta, buoy No. B25.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Kiangsu, British str., 1,555 tons, Capt. N. Hardie, from Swatow, buoy No. B14.—B. & S.
Porthos, French str., 7,530 tons, Capt. Clarice, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—M. M. & Co.
Shogen Maru, Japanese str., 2,061 tons, Capt. H. Shiohara, from Hakata, buoy No. B53.—M.B.K.
Sandviken, Norwegian str., 1,775 tons, Capt. A. Norvalds, from Canton, buoy No. B2.—J. M. & Co.
Swale, British str., 1,354 tons, Capt. Wilkins, from Swatow, Douglas Wharf.—Douglas & Co.
Tottori Maru, Japanese str., 3,708 tons, Capt. H. Tanka, from Yokohama, buoy No. A7.—N. Y. K.
Yamagata Maru, Japanese str., 2,323 tons, Capt. I. Nakakuki, from Sakito, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES

March 14.

Anhui, for Singapore.
Aramis, for Shanghai.
Eng Lee, for Tientsin.
Haiching, for Swatow.
Kaitangata, for Samarinda.
Kamo, for Bangkok.
New Mathilde, for Hoilow.
Porthos, for Saigon.
Roalie Maru, for Hongay.
Selandia, for San Francisco.
Suiyang, for Swatow.
Tai Shan, for Samarinda.
Tjisalak, for Muntok.
Tomkin, for K. C. Wan.
Tottori Maru, for Singapore.

VESSELS DUE

Achilles, B. & S., April 23.
Africa, Manners, March 20.
Agamemnon, B. & S., April 14.
Andre Leon, Messageries, May 9.
Aramis, Messageries, March 14.
Asia, Manners, April 4.
Athos II, Messageries, April 11.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., March 24.
Budan, P. & O., March 18.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., April 19.
Bremerhaven, Melchers, April 10.
Burdwan, P. & O., May 12.
Burybates, B. & S., March 24.
Canton, Gilman's, April 2.
Carthage, P. & O., April 19.
Change, B. & S., April 11.
Chenonceaux, Messageries, March 23.
Chinese Prince, Furness, March 20.
Chitral, P. & O., March 23.
Conte Rosso, Doddwell's, April 1.
Conte Verde, Doddwell's, March 18.
Danmark, Manners, April 27.
D'Artagnan, Messageries, April 25.
Deaulion, B. & S., March 17.
Dioned, B. & S., March 27.
Elpenor, B. & S., April 9.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., April 28.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., March 17.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., April 14.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., March 30.
Eurybates, B. & S., March 24.
Felix Roussel, Messageries, May 23.
Fulda, Melchers, April 7.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., March 17.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., March 17.
Hosang, Jardine's, March 18.
Ixion, B. & S., May 3.
Japan, Gilman's, April 21.
Kaiser-I-Hind, P. & O., May 17.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., March 18.
Lahn, Melchers, April 10.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., April 15.
Lycan, B. & S., April 11.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., March 15.
Manila Maru, N.Y.K., March 16.
Mantua, P. & O., May 21.
Mentor, B. & S., April 10.
Moncalieri, Doddwell's, March 17.
Naldera, P. & O., May 3.
Neckar, Melchers, March 24.
Nellore, E. & A. S. Co., April 5.
Patrolus, B. & S., April 22.
Pres. Cleveland, A.M. Line March 17.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollars, April 17.
Pres. Garfield, Dollars, May 12.
(Continued on next column)

BOOKS AND READERS

(Continued from Page 2.)

the life and accomplishment of Shakespeare; and his essay seems to-day, as it seemed when it was first published, the most masterly appreciation in little of our greatest author. His paper on Dickens is almost as good; and if his handling of the lesser nineteenth century poets shows a certain lack of proportion (for instance, in its removal of Gerald Manley Hopkins to a footnote) we should remember that this chapter must have been written before Hopkins' work was obtainable except in anthologies. The editors did not scruple to go at times outside this country for contributors, and one of the most acute chapters in M. Cazamian's on Richardson. Occasionally, even in the older chapters of the book, there is an evident lack of production; to give to Michael Drayton as much space as is given to John Donne, and rather more than is given to Blake, is difficult to excuse. In the chapters devoted to the nineteenth century separate treatment should have been given to Newman; and it is unfortunate that he fell into the hands of an Anglican divine who could see little difference between his earlier and later work in "his manner of writing."

Drama and Novels.

The hardest branch of literature for the kind of sober, judicial criticism which this sort of history demands is doubtless the drama and the novel. Here the book on the whole succeeds admirably. The chapter on the Brontës is not quite up to the level of the rest of the work; and George Eliot as well as Mrs. Gaskell perhaps deserve rather more literary treatment than they receive. Still, as we turn over page after page in the separate volumes we are conscious that, if we could find faults, we have to search for them diligently and painfully. That is a curious task. Let us rather say that there is no other work in the language which approaches this history for completeness, for scholarship, for sober enthusiasm, or for attractiveness. It is a tremendous feat, on which the Cambridge University Press may claim our warmest congratulations, to have brought this fine history within the reach of anyone who can save an occasional crown to pay for its separate volumes.

(These books can be obtained from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Chater Road, Hong Kong.)

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, March 17.	Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, March 20.
Pres. Jackson, Dollar's, May 15.	Pres. Jefferson, A.M. Line, April 7.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, May 1.	Pres. Madison, Dollar's, April 21.
Pres. McKinley, Dollar's, April 31.	Pres. Monroe, Dollar's, April 14.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar's, March 31.	Pres. Polk, Dollar's, May 26.
Pres. Taft, A.M. Line, March 24.	Pres. Van Buren, Dollar's, April 28.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar's, April 17.	Protesilaus, B. & S., April 12.
Ramess, Jebson's, March 18.	Razchi, P. & O., April 5.
Saale, Melchers, March 24.	Santhis, B.I. (Apear), March 22.
Sardhana, B.I. (Apear), April 19.	Soudan, P. & O., April 17.
Szechuen, B. & S., March 16.	Tai Ping, B. & S., May 5.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., March 21.	Takada, B.I. (Apear), April 6.
Talamba, B.I. (Apear), March 8.	Talma, B.I. (Apear), March 17.
Tanda, E. & A. S. Co., May 4.	Tantalus, B. & S., May 22.
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., March 20.	Tyndareus, B. & S., March 22.

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(Continued on next column)

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"MIRZAPUR"	8,700	16th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"CHITRAL"	15,000	22nd Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"BHUTAN"	6,000	29th Apr.	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don.
"RANOHI"	17,000	6th May	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don.
"CANTHAGE"	14,000	20th May	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don.
"BOUDAN"	6,800	27th May	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don.
"NALDERA"	16,000	3rd June	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don.
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"BURDWAN"	6,500	24th June	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don.
"MANTUA"	11,000	1st July	Marseilles and London.
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"BANPURA"	17,000	12th July	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	13th Aug.	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don.
"RANOHI"	17,000	26th Aug.	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don.
"CANTHAGE"	14,000	8th Sept.	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don.
"NALDERA"	16,000	23rd Sept.	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don.
"CORFU"	15,000	7th Oct.	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don.

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" SIRDHANA "	8,000	13th May	do.



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THE UNIVERSITY COMES OF AGE

The University comes of age to-day. What does it stand for? What has it done? What is its future? The generally accepted view of the local attitude towards a prophet is not infrequently corroborated in this Colony. Certainly the University has all along had many critics and there are still among us those who even now regard the Institution as a futile piece of foolish extravagance—something which the Colony neither wants nor can afford.

Lord Lugard was a man of vision but he can scarcely be regarded as one who had no grasp of reality. He still looks back on the part which he played in the University's foundation as one of the most gratifying incidents in a long and honourable career of public service. But Lord Lugard apart, would such hard-headed men as the late Sir Robert Hart, the partners of Messrs. John Swire and Sons and the members of the Committee of the China Association to say nothing of the Viceroy of Canton—have supported the scheme, if it

what began in 1908 might never have happened

But the cost of a University was not appreciated and the Institution was started on an income ridiculously inadequate to its needs. The University has always had to live from hand to mouth and this has neither added to its dignity nor smoothed its working. Then there was the Great War followed by the Will-o-the-wisp of the Boxer Indemnity with its mirage of a million pounds sterling. The University finally got a substantial grant from that source. It will get no more, so that disposes of the Boxer Indemnity.

In spite of difficulties the University has no cause to be ashamed of its record. The last few years have seen the wildest disorder among the students of China and a general relaxing of discipline everywhere, but the standard of reasonableness and good behaviour among the students of the University of Hong Kong has always been maintained. The students' freedom is hampered by few rules and overshadowed by few punishments. They are encouraged to look after themselves, to run their own Union, their

Public opinion in England and in various parts of the Empire is changing. At least one of the Universities of Canada has now its Chinese Department. Australia is exploring the field with a view to increasing her trade with China. Those who come to Hong Kong on Trade Missions invariably regard the University as an important factor in their investigations. There was a time when in the eyes of British Manufacturers the quality of their wares, in China or elsewhere, was their own security. America with an eye on the Chinese market was seeing to it that hundreds of Chinese youths should go annually to the United States for university education and technical training. That was the American way, not the British! But British manufacturers now know that they were wrong. Chinese engineering graduates are now being welcomed as apprentices in British workshops and the cry has gone up to strengthen the cultural relations between China and Britain. A British Universities' China Committee has now been constituted and is presided over by the Master of Balliol College, Oxford. The last few weeks have witnessed the opening of a home for Chinese students in London.

These developments are bound to affect the whole outlook of the University of Hong Kong. The University has no pretensions whatsoever to a monopoly of those Chinese students who are to pass on to Britain. The University could not handle such a problem, even if it desired to do so. But as more Chinese students look to British for the rounding off of their education, so will the demand for admission to the Hong Kong University increase, for obviously a British University is the best training ground for further education in Britain. And the Chinese generally have shrewd eyes for what really matters.

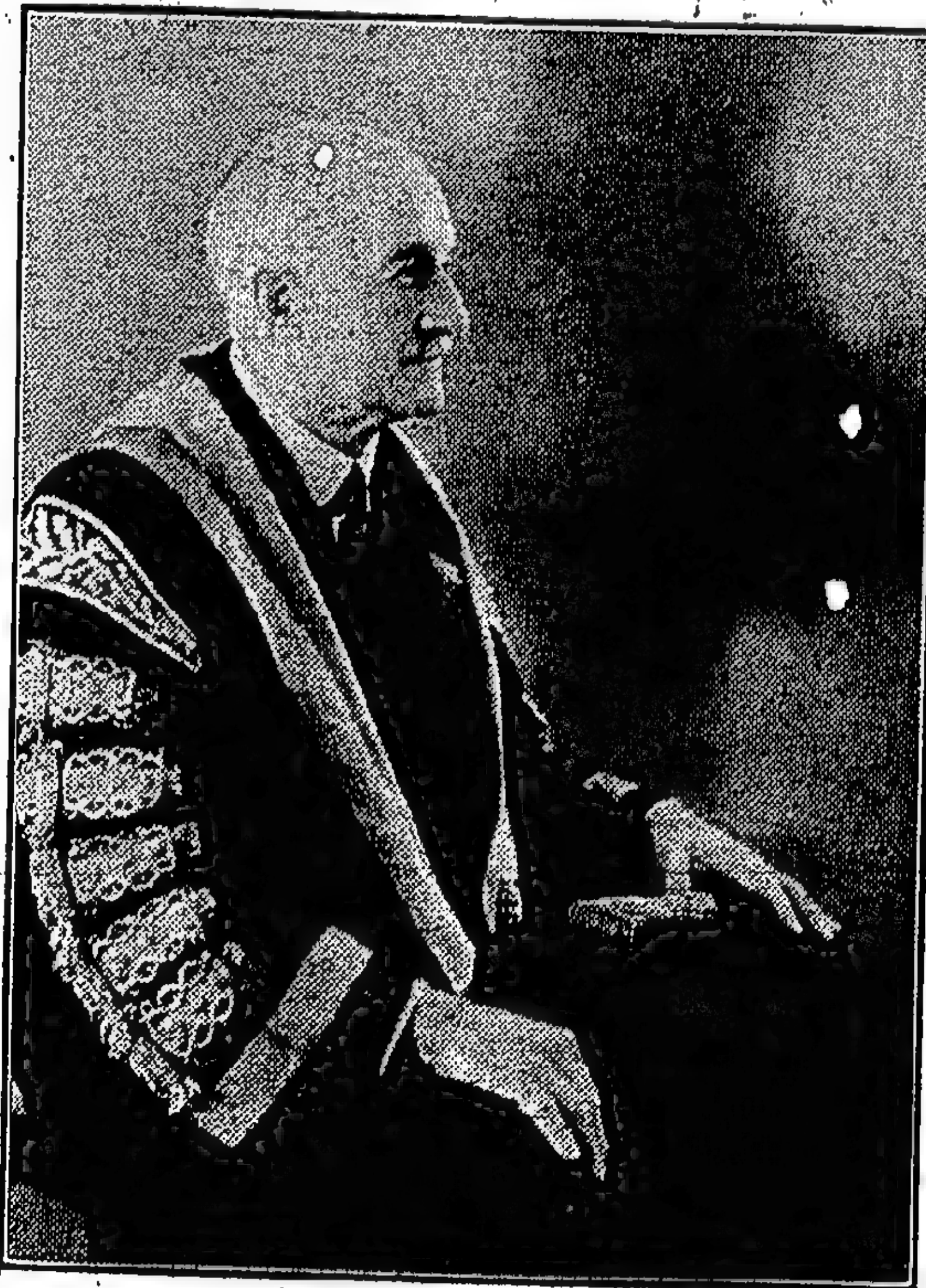
The University of Hong Kong is now in fact firmly and deeply rooted. There are at the moment more students on its rolls than there have ever been before and there is every prospect of the enrolment increasing. This is as it should be, but it is going to bring the University up against a very difficult problem—the problem of expansion, of improved and increased facilities for teaching and research, of new buildings not only for instructional but also residential purposes. And all this when the University is located on a restricted site in an already overcrowded area and hemmed in on all sides by modern and expensive buildings. Lack of foresight! Possibly! But the University has never had any money to spend on the purchase of contiguous land lots as they came in the market.

The University can pay its way on its present basis, but it cannot on its present budget hope to put anything aside for new buildings or development. The Annual Government Grant was until 1930 \$50,000; it is now \$360,000. With the best will in the world towards the University the Government may well feel that the many other calls on the Colony's revenues preclude any near prospect of the grant being increased.

Learning is not static but dynamic. No University can stand still; it must go forward or deteriorate. The future of the University with all its present promise lies in the hands of those who in Hong Kong and elsewhere have found under the British flag not only peace, protection and security but also opportunities for the honourable acquisition of wealth and general prestige and prosperity.

No donor need fear that any gift which he may make to the University will not be carefully husbanded. The University's finances are controlled by a statutory committee on which sit the Honorary Treasurer of the Institution, the Colonial Treasurer, the Chief Agent of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and a nominee of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce. The University has been fortunate in its honorary treasurer—the late Sir Paul C. F. Ho and Mr. Paul Leong. So long as men like Mr. Leong are willing to devote time and labour to the finances of the University, the public may feel secure that the University is being economically and soundly managed.

THE CHANCELLOR



His Excellency Sir William Peel, K.O.M.G., K.B.E., M.A., Chancellor of Hong Kong University. (Photo by Von Kobza.)

were but the idle whim of a wayward visionary? And why should the Municipal Council of Shanghai, the Governor of Macao and the Chinese communities of Canton, Macao, Saigon, Newchang, Amoy, Penang, Wuchow and Australia have joined with the Chinese in Hong Kong in supporting the proposed University, if the whole idea was merely a bit of Hong Kong bombast? It is beyond question that those who were best qualified to form an opinion were unanimous in supporting the establishment of a British University, and of establishing it in Hong Kong. Were they wrong? Read the preamble to the incorporating ordinance which recites as one of the objects of the University the maintenance of good understanding with the neighbouring country of China. If Hong Kong had understood China a little better, possibly

athletic and social clubs and their games and, to a considerable extent, their hostels. The University gives them—boys and girls alike—the opportunity of learning to make a rational use of liberty, of exercising self-restraint and consideration for others. This gift has not been in vain. The academic standards of the University have never been lowered. That the teaching and the general atmosphere of the University is stimulating and general development which the majority of the students undergo during their University career. Those students who have passed on to universities, technical colleges, workshops, etc., in England have almost without exception done well—some brilliantly—and all have been happy. Such students are eager to acknowledge their debt to the University.

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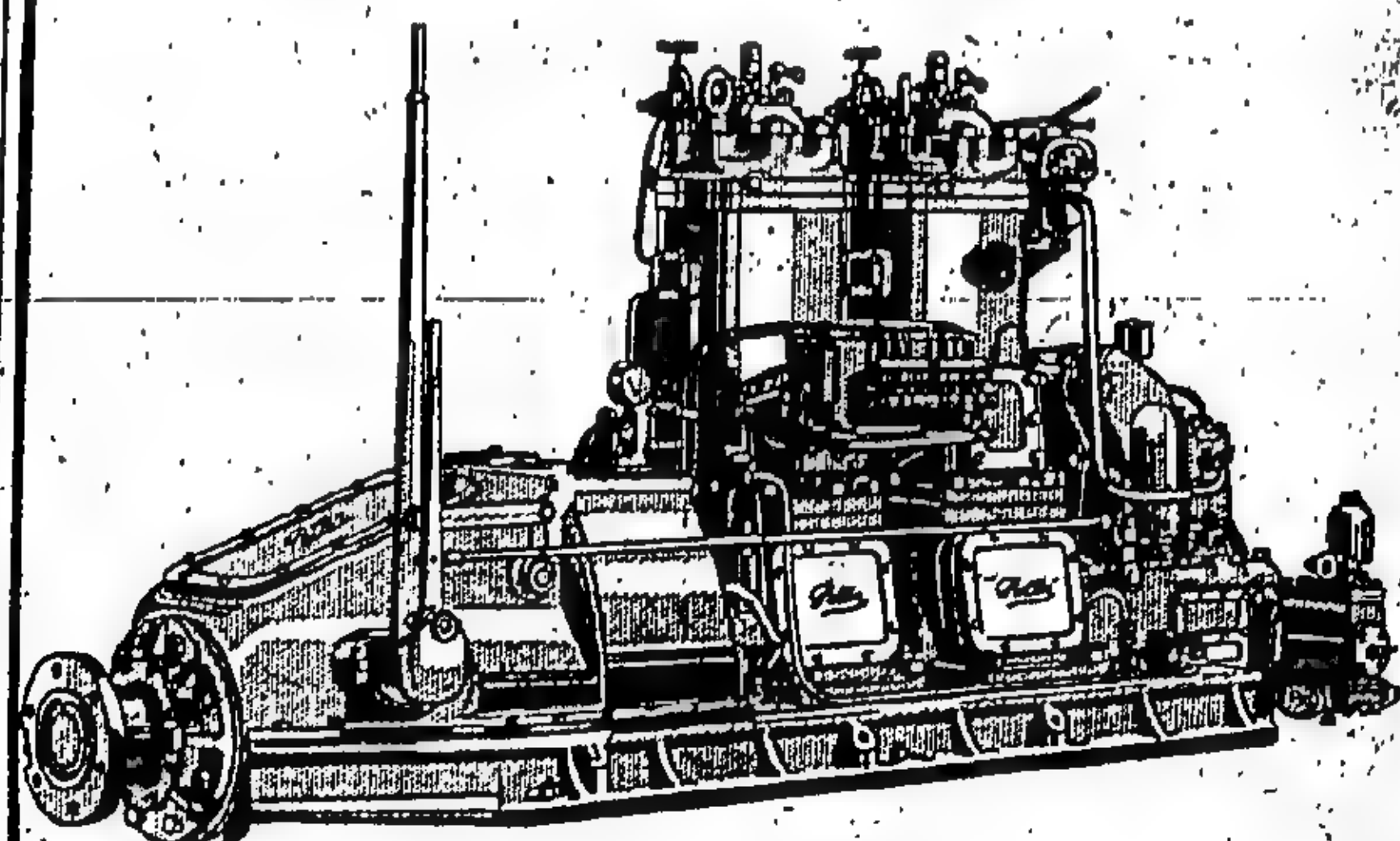
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Although extended over the brief
period of twenty-one years only,
the history of the Faculty of En-
gineering is an interesting satisfac-
tory and practical department
in Hong Kong University. The
enthusiasm which the Chinese have
evinced for this subject may be
gathered by comparing the rolls
from the opening of the session, in
1912, to the present time.

The three Faculties of Medicine,
Engineering and Arts were work-
ing from the start, but of the fifty-
four students whose names stood
on the rolls on the day on which
the University first opened its
classes no less than thirty-seven
were taking the engineering course.
Mr. Mathewman had been appoint-
ed a lecturer in physics and he,
together with Professor C. A. Mid-
dleton Smith and Mr. W. J. Hin-
ton (Registrar) constituted the
whole-time staff of the University.
It will be recalled that Professor
Middleton Smith, who now occupies
the Tait Memorial Chair of Engineer-
ing, was appointed in 1913 and was, for
a whole year, the only Professor in
the University. This was the first
Chair created in the University.
Messrs. John Swire, Ltd. of Lon-
don and associated firms gave
£40,000 to the original endowment
fund. Messrs. John Swire, Ltd.,
subsequently gave a sum of \$100,000
the income of which was to be
spent on engineering equipment.

It has been largely through the
untiring efforts, the leadership and
influence of Professor Middleton
Smith that the Faculty has been
able to produce so many suc-
cessful engineers. The excellence
of the training may be judged from
the annual report for 1931, in which
the Examination Results show that
of a total of eighty-one candidates,
fifty-three passed. It is significant
of the growing popularity of this
Faculty to compare the roll figures
given above, 1912, with the 83
students who enrolled in 1931, an
increase of eight over the previous
year. It is an interesting com-
mentary on the changed conditions
in Hong Kong also, that, accord-
ing to the report of the Dean, Mr.
M. H. Roffey: "the lecture classes
are so large that any individual
attention is impossible."

WORKSHOPS AND EQUIPMENT

A description of the nature of the
work carried out by the students
in this course would be incomplete
without reference to the new work-
shop, constructed in 1925 by means
of a gift of \$100,000 made by Sir
Robert Ho Tung. The equipment
for steam and hydraulics is housed
in an adjacent building which was
originally constructed as a Govern-
ment pumping station. By the
courtesy of the Public Works De-
partment, the engineering students
are able to conduct tests on two
large triple-expansion pumping en-
gines and cylindrical boilers in use
at the Government pumping station
close to the University.

The electrical laboratories com-
prise an electrical technical labora-
tory and a photometric room, which
are in the basement of the Univer-
sity. The strength-of-materials
laboratory is fully equipped for the
scientific investigation of the
phenomena of elasticity and for the
commercial testing of materials of
construction, such as cement. The
applied mechanics laboratory is
well equipped with apparatus suf-
ficient for about twenty experi-
ments. There are also senior and
junior drawing offices, the physics
and chemistry laboratories which
are used by first and second year
engineers.

LABORATORY INSTRUCTION

Efficient laboratory instruction is
one of the first essentials of an
engineering course and the Faculty
is severely handicapped by inade-
quate laboratory accommodation
and equipment. Thanks to the
generosity of Messrs. John Swire,
Limited the interest on the
donation of \$100,000 (referred to
above) is still available, for the
purpose of buying new apparatus
for the engineering laboratories
and this should enable a slow im-
provement to be made in equip-
ment. Unfortunately this is not a
present possibility in the case of two
very important laboratories, the
Steam and the Hydraulic Labora-
tories. They are housed in an old
building which is quite unsuitable
for the purpose, both are cramped
for room even with the existing in-
adequate equipment, and expan-
sion is impossible for either. The
present site with a building would
be suitable for the Hydraulics

laboratory and it would seem de-
sirable that the Steam laboratory
should be moved to a building ad-
joining the Ho Tung Workshops.
Further, it is considered that the
Steam laboratory and the internal
combustion engines should be
housed together in a Prime Movers
Laboratory and the proposed new
steam laboratory should be large
enough for this purpose. The cost

of the Dean, the need for these two
new buildings "is extremely
urgent."

THE STUDENTS' WORK

Students not studying for a de-
gree may be admitted to lectures
and technical instruction, but the
experience of the Hong Kong
University has been that practically

ENGINEERING LABORATORY



A busy scene in one of the Laboratories of the Engineering Faculty.
(Photo by Ah Fong.)

of a new building, including the
removal of the existing equipment,
has been estimated at \$90,000 to
\$100,000, and the provision of a
new building for the Hydraulics
Laboratory a further \$50,000.
Until this has been done the in-
struction in these two very im-
portant subjects cannot be consid-
ered satisfactory. In the words of

no student comes there to study
engineering unless he has an eye
on the degree. Throughout the
four years course the engineering
student spends about two hours a
day at lectures and four in the
laboratories, workshop or drawing
office. The first two years are de-
voted to the study of physics,
chemistry, mathematics and me-

chanical engineering. The student
spends the whole of his third year
working on prime movers, materials
and structures and electrical
technology. Surveying is taken
during this year by some of the
students. In the fourth year the
course is more specialised.

The prospective civil engineer
takes structures, surveying and
hydraulics. The future mechanical
engineer takes prime movers, elec-
trical generation and the design of
engines and machines. The student
who proposes to specialise in elec-
trical engineering takes the first
two subjects in common with the
mechanical engineers and electrical
design as a third subject. It is
interesting to note that the engi-
neering courses here were organ-
ised on the basis of the London
University curriculum, though in
London the course can be complet-
ed in three years, whereas in Hong
Kong it takes four. This is at-
tributed to the fact that the schools
which act as "feeders" to Hong
Kong University either do not
teach science at all or teach it in-
adequately. Also to the majority
of Far Eastern students engineer-
ing is something quite new. In
Hong Kong every student must
study the elementary work of civil,
mechanical or electrical engineer-
ing and specialisation is deferred
to the final year.

HONOURS DEGREE

The engineering students can
compete for honours which are
awarded on the recommendation of
assessors who are examiners in
the University of London who
certify that the honours standard
of the engineering degree of the
University of Hong Kong is the
same as that demanded by the
University of London. Up to 1931
there had been 105 engineering
graduates of whom eleven were
awarded first-class honours and
twenty-two second class honours. In
1931, Mr. Yau Fung (Hon. Civil)
obtained Second Class Honours.

PRACTICAL RESULTS

To the question, "What practical
results has the Faculty of Engineer-
ing produced?" the most eloquent
answer is contained in the speech
of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William
Hornell, C.I.E., M.A., made at
Congregation in January, 1933. He
then stated: "When I last address-
ed the Congregation I referred to
the visit to the University in 1932
of the British Economic Mission to
the Far East, and I told you how
that Mission, after deploring the

permeation of China by American
culture and the consequent pre-
judice to British trade in that
country, insisted that immediate
steps should be taken to increase
the number of Chinese students
who pass from China to Univer-
sities, technical institutes and
workshops in Britain. So far as
the passing of Chinese students to
Universities in Britain is con-
cerned the position is what it was.
But British manufacturers have
not been idle. During 1932 three
of our engineering graduates went
as student-apprentices to British
firms. I am proud to be able to tell
you that all these student-appren-
tices are doing well. Nor does the
tale stop here. Messrs. Cransley
Bros. Ltd., have already placed at
our disposal two student-appren-
ticeships in their works at Open-
shaw, Manchester. For one of
these apprenticeships we have got
just the man and he is ready to
start at any moment.

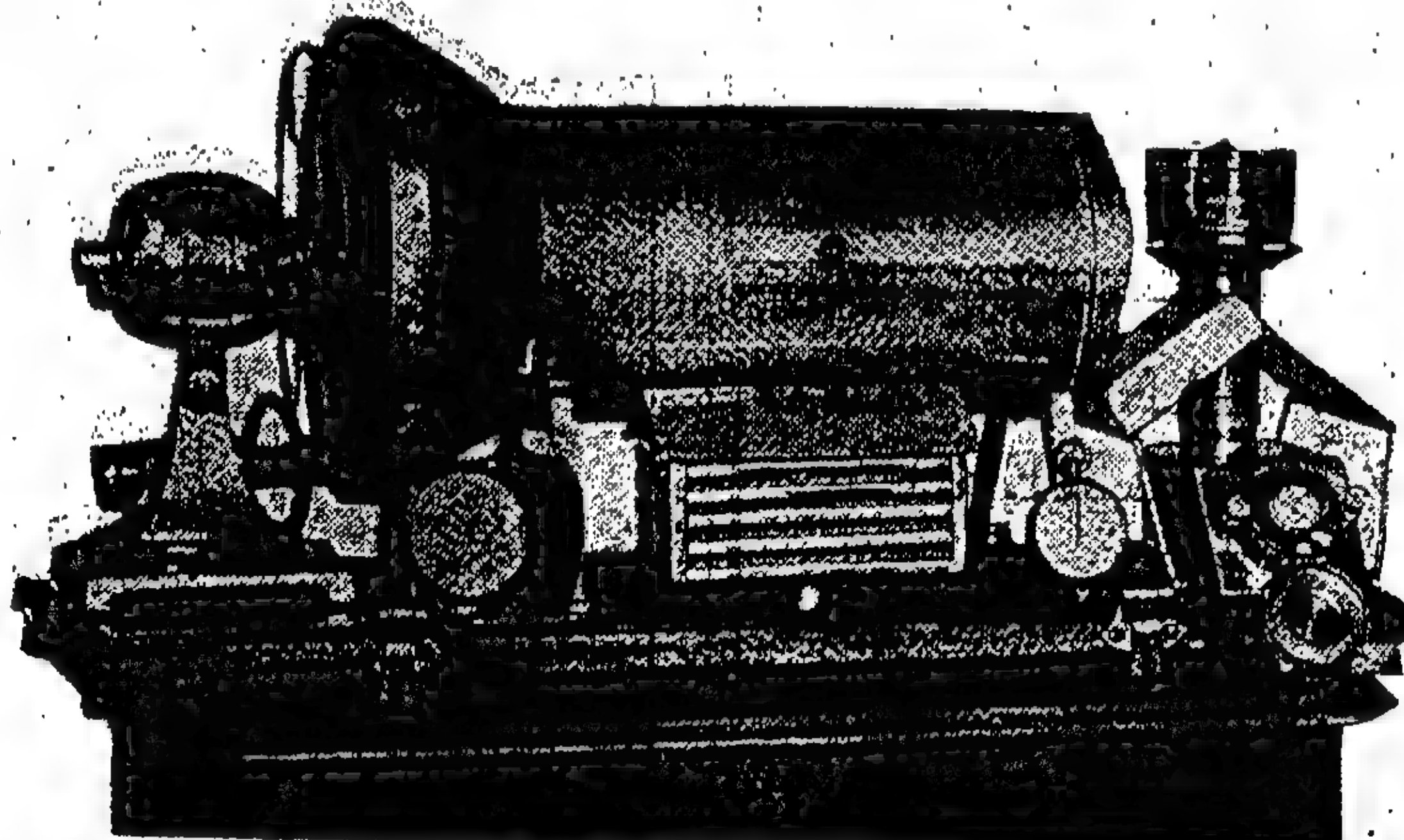
Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., who
have so kindly placed free passages
for students at our disposal, fur-
ther suggested calling into being a
committee in which practical engi-
neering employers throughout
Britain will sit, and the first duty
of this committee will be to secure,
either *ad hoc* or for general pur-
poses, offers of apprenticeships al-
ready placed and to arrange visits
or short-term attachments to other
works, should such visits or attach-
ments be considered desirable."

PRaise FROM HOME

This is perhaps the most en-
couraging thing that has ever hap-
pened to the University and it is
even eclipsed by the spontaneous
praise which has reached Hong
Kong from British Universities of
the qualities of graduates of Hong
Kong University at present study-
ing at Home. "Send us more of
your men," writes Professor Reilly,
the Roscoe Professor of Architect-
ure in the University of Liverpool.
"I would always reserve places for
them." It is difficult to conceive
of a higher recommendation. In-
deed, the brief record of the Faculty
of Engineering, from 1912 to 1933,
has been one of progress, en-
deavour and achievement.

It may be of interest to state
that in 1933 the first year engineer-
ing undergraduates total 62—a re-
cord number. The representation
which the University has won as a
centre for theoretical and practical
construction in engineering has at-
tracted students from all over the
Far East.

LANTERN OR JACK ROOFS AN ANACHRONISM.



The Robertson Ventilator Demonstrating Machine.

The operation of the machine represented above gives a most impressive demonstration of the various ventilating devices
and methods in use at the present time.

On the right of the photograph a small model of a Robertson Patent Ventilator is seen in position on an adjustable
sloped roof ready to undergo anemometer test. The test completed, the Robertson Ventilator is removed, its place taken by
the small model Lantern or Jack Roof shown in the centre of the photograph, and a similar test carried out.

Comparison of results shows— Robertson Patent Ventilator

High exhaust efficiency under all conditions.

Lantern or Jack Roof

Under no condition is it as efficient as the Robertson Ventilator. Large Percentage of Test
shows complete failure to exhaust and the creation of back-draughts.

Robertson Patent Ventilators are stationary, have no moving parts, consequently there
is no noise, no expense for operation, adjustment or repairs.

BRITISH EMPIRE FAIR

PENINSULA HOTEL — 24th to 27th May, 1933

ENGINEERING AND MEDICAL STUDENTS OF HONG KONG UNIVERSITY ARE INVITED
TO WITNESS THIS DEMONSTRATION AT THE BRITISH EMPIRE FAIR

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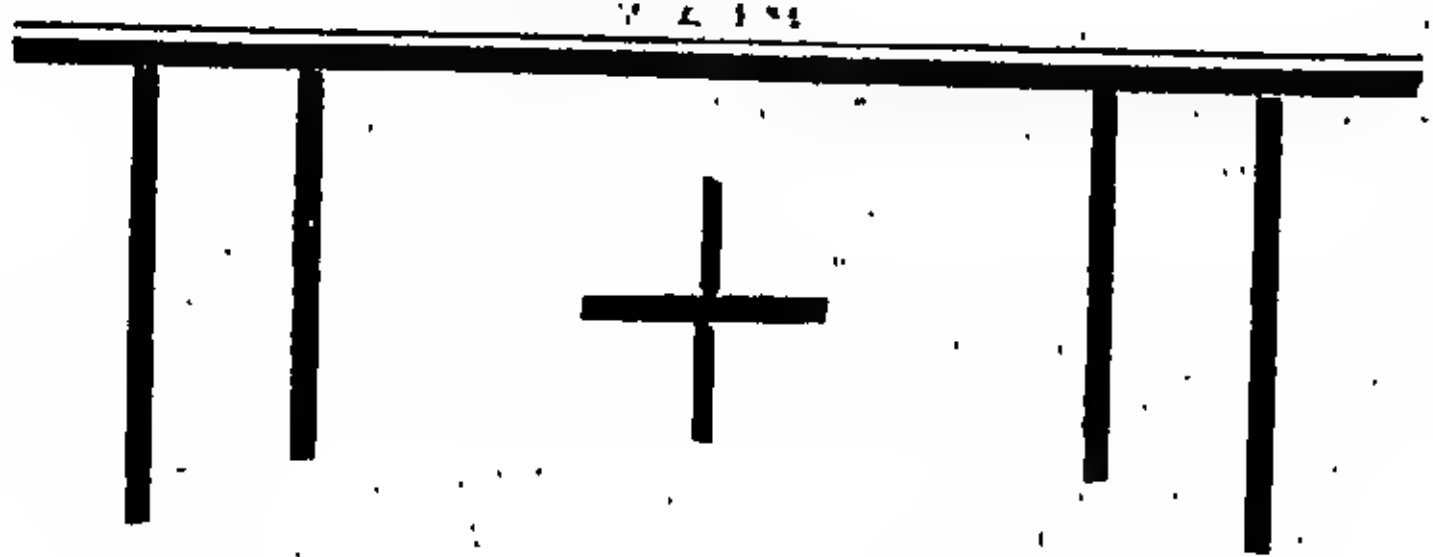
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The Faculty of Engineering

HONG KONG
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British FirmsSEND US MORE OF
YOUR MEN

When I last addressed the Congregation I referred to the visit to the University in 1932 of the British Economic Mission to the Far East, and I told you how that mission, after deploring the permeation of China by American culture and the consequent prejudice to British trade in that country, insisted that immediate steps should be taken to increase the number of Chinese students who pass from China to Universities, technical institutes and workshops in Britain. So far as the passing of Chinese students to Universities in Britain is concerned, the position is what it was. But British manufacturers have not been idle. During 1932 three of our engineering graduates went as student-apprentices to British firms. One to the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., one to the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Export Co., and the third to Messrs. Norris Henty and Gardner. I am proud to be able to tell you that all these student-apprentices are doing well, and I take this opportunity of recording the University's gratitude to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, who, acting in co-operation with Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., provided each of these students with a free passage to England. (Applause.)

Manchester and Liverpool.

Nor does the tale stop here. Through the good offices of Mr. Preston, the firm's Far Eastern Representative, Messrs. Crossley Bros. Ltd., have already placed at our disposal two student-apprenticeships in their works of Openshaw, Manchester. For one of these apprenticeships we have got just the man and he is ready to start at any moment.

Nor is any difficulty in securing a passage for this would-be apprentice anticipated, for Messrs. Alfred Holt, in August last, wrote to us quite spontaneously and placed at our disposal two free passages being over and above the two passages previously granted by that firm jointly with Messrs. John Swire and Sons. (Applause.)

Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co. went further in their constructive help. At their suggestion and with the approval of this University's Council, the Liverpool China Society of which Professor Roxby is the promoter is calling into being a committee in which practical engineering employers throughout Britain will sit and the first duty of this committee will be to secure, either *ad hoc* or for general purposes, offers of apprenticeships which will be forwarded with all details of conditions and terms to this University. The second duty of the committee will be to maintain contact with apprentices already placed and to arrange visits or short-term attachments to other works, should such visits or attachments be considered desirable.

Most Encouraging.

This is perhaps the most encouraging thing that has ever happened to the University and this my testimony of the gratitude not only to the University but also of the Colony has, I feel sure, the endorsement of everyone who is here this afternoon. (Applause.)

In January last I received a personal letter from the Rector of the

Imperial College of Science and Technology in London. The purport of his letter is "We have got one of your students who shows considerable promise. Why can you not send us some more?"

One of our Engineering graduates is, I hope, going to the College this year, and I am proud to be able to tell you, that the Governing Body of the Imperial College have accepted the B.Sc. degree in Engineering of this University, which means that an engineering graduate of Hong Kong can present himself for the Diploma of Imperial College, after one year's post-graduate work in the City and Guilds College in London.

The Liverpool School of Architecture has approached us spontaneously in the spirit. Two of our ex-students are now in that School and Professor Reilly, the Roscoe Professor of Architecture in the University of Liverpool writes of one of them:

"He is exactly the type of man that I should like to have. In addition to his knowledge of engineering he is a man of taste with considerable powers of design. Indeed his good taste shows in everything he says and does."

"Send us more of your men" is Professor Reilly's appeal. "I would always reserve places for them."—From the speech of the Vice-Chancellor, (Sir William Hornell) at the 1933 Congregation.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR



Sir William Woodward Hornell, C.I.E., M.A., Vice-Chancellor of Hong Kong University. (Photo by Van Kohn.)

NEW IDEAS FOR CHINA

Surely the present condition of China cries aloud for the application generally of new ideas, and these ideas must surely be based on a better mutual understanding between the Chinese and those Britishers who sojourn among them.

We are casting our bread upon the waters. If, in this matter of

Chinese study we get further support, we shall go on increasing our activities. If no support is forthcoming, we shall, after two years, have to close down all our activities in this direction. I cannot believe that this will be allowed to happen.—From the speech of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Hornell, at 1932 Congregation.

AFTER TWENTY-ONE YEARS

SOME RECOLLECTION OF THE EARLY DAYS

(BY AN OLD RESIDENT IN HONG KONG)

officially opened, consisted mainly of correspondence conducted from the office of the Director of Education.

In September, 1912, a Mr. T. H. Mathewman, M.Sc., was appointed lecturer in physics. He had previously been on the staff of the Nanyang University in Shanghai and was actually on his way to England when he first visited this University. In February, 1913, Mr. A. G. Warren, B.Sc., a lecturer in Engineering arrived in Hong Kong.

It was originally intended to have only Faculties of Medicine and Engineering until there were available more funds. But Archdeacon Burnet, supported by Sir Charles Eliot, made strong representations on behalf of a Faculty of Arts. The result was that a guarantee fund was obtained from various Chinese gentlemen and the University commenced its first session with courses in all three Faculties.

The First Year.
Sir Charles Eliot, C.B., K.O.M.G., LL.D., was appointed in 1912 as Vice-Chancellor. The next appointment was to the Taikoo chair of Engineering. Mr. N. J. Hinton accepted the offer to become Registrar which, previously, had been a part-time office. Messrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, Irving and J. R. Wood in turn had undertaken the duties which, before the University was

officially opened, consisted mainly of correspondence conducted from the office of the Director of Education.

The Second Year.
In September, 1913, the full-time staff of the University was enlarged, but the finances were very limited. Mr. A. O. Franklin, F.I.C., was appointed Registrar and lecturer in Chemistry. Mr. W. J. Hinton, B.Sc., became professor of Economics.

Professors Digby and Malcolmson occupied the chairs of Anatomy and Physiology. Various lecturers (full-time) arrived in the Colony. And so the University commenced its second session with an enlarged full-time staff. Instead of one Professor, one lecturer and a Registrar (in addition to the Vice-Chancellor) of the first session there were four Professors and about half-a-dozen full-time lecturers.

In the summer of 1914 Messrs. Redmond and Brown, both now well-known in Hong Kong, arrived. They joined the Engineering Faculty.

There are now twenty-eight full-time staff, including fifteen Professors. There are also a number of graduates of the University employed as assistants and demonstrators. During the war years (1914-18) there was very little expansion, but since 1919 the development has been rapid.

Social Life.
"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is true all the world over. For those who study strenuously, recreation is essential or ill-health of body (and, in all probability, of mind also) results.

In the very early days the importance of athletic and social as a factor in general education was realised by the staff of the University. It must be confessed that they did not obtain much encouragement from Sir Charles Eliot who rather scoffed at these modern ideas about the necessity of physical exercise.

Fortunately the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry May, was more sympathetic. And so he arranged that a site selected by Dr. Clark and his colleagues should be granted for an athletic ground. A strenuous campaign for money resulted in the collection of a large sum, sufficient for levelling the ground and building a pavilion.

Since those days the University has headed the list of the senior and junior divisions of the cricket league. Ng Bze Kwong brought reflected glory to the University by winning for the years in succession, the open tennis championship of the Colony.

The Sound Body.

Anyone who has watched the development of the University must have been struck by the very noticeable change in physique of the average undergraduate after his four or five years of residence. Games are not compulsory and, indeed, it might be said that it is a pity that more students do not avail themselves of the opportunities provided.

There are now six residential hostels for men students. These are maintained by the University authorities; the other three by Christian missionary societies. Each hostel has a warden responsible for its discipline, etc. That appointment must be approved by the University Council. All of the hostels charge the same fees for board and lodging and have the same rules. There is no pressure brought to bear upon students to take part in religious exercises in any of the hostels, all of which are open to any students. There can be no doubt of the value of this system which has resulted in the co-operation of students interested in education in China but has maintained the principle of freedom in religious affairs.

It is curious that no effort has been made by Buddhist or Confucian organisations to provide a hostel.

The Women Students.
Whether it was due to the influence of the more conservative Chinese, or because Sir Charles Eliot was a bachelor, the fact remains that applications for entry to the University by women students were refused until the era of Sir William Brunsford (as Vice-Chancellor). In the very early days of the University the Principal of St. Stephen's Girls' College, Miss R. Middleton-Smith, officially approached the authorities on behalf of the women. It was (about) the year 1920 that success followed and the advantages of higher education were made available for anyone over sixteen years of age who could matriculate.

That triumph brought with it the problem of accommodation for residence. The Church Missionary Society again came forward, but could not provide funds for a building. And so premises have been rented and a woman's hostel has been provided by that Society. Miss Griffin, the Warden, has made strenuous efforts to collect funds for a suitable building for the women students and has met with some success. More money is needed for this purpose. It is noticeable that Miss Griffin has received a great deal of help from women graduates who have lived, as students, in the hostel. When we remember the splendid accommodation available to women undergraduates in the Universities in England it is remarkable that some public spirited woman in this part of the world has not given a building, or a large donation, for this purpose.

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(Continued on page 13)

CRESSONITE

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and
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Lawn Tennis Balls

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thirty years.

Exclusively used in the
Hong Kong
Championships
1933.

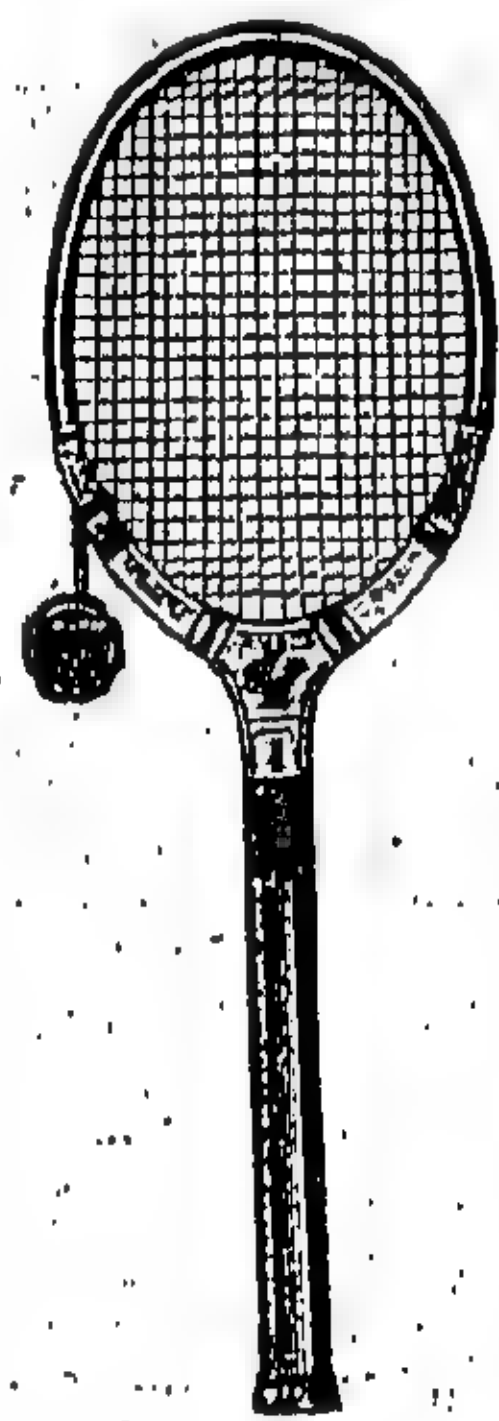
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Made of finest selected timber.
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throat specially reinforced.

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WIMBLEDON, 1932.

TWO WINNERS
SEVEN FINALISTS
ELEVEN SEMI-FINALISTS

and

Over 75 per cent. of the
British Entry
used

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Sole Agents for Hong Kong & South China.

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Sporting Activities Of The Hong Kong University

GROWING POPULARITY WITH MEN AND
WOMEN STUDENTS

The University of Hong Kong has shone brightly in the field of sports. In cricket, in athletics, in swimming, and in tennis it has produced many of inter-port standard, such as D. J. N. Anderson, S. H. Wong, V. Gittins, and Lee Hah Liong. The last named has covered the 100 yards in 10 seconds, an excellent record. As a representative of the Colony, he took part in the Chinese National Athletic Meeting in 1930 at Hangchow.

Now let us have a glance at the University athletic activities, section by section.

CRICKET, TENNIS AND ATHLETIC TRIUMPHS

CRICKET

In cricket, the University has twice been Champions of the Hong Kong Open League (1923 and 1929). It is doing pretty well in the League and at present, stands third in the first League, with quite a good chance of winning, and 9th in the second League.

One of the best performances of the first team for the year was the defeat it inflicted on the Indian Recreation Club the league champions last year.

The University also beat the Navy and the Army successively. In the match against the former, A. T. Nomanbhoy, the University fast bowler, took six wickets for only ten runs.

This year the University has lost the services of D. J. N. Anderson, the young Interporter, who is now in England studying Law. On the eve of his departure for England, he piled up a century for the University in a league match against the Civil Service.

An inter-faculty cricket contest was held last year. The Medicals and the Arts Students tied for the Championship. The inter-faculty contest for this year is still in progress.

The First Eleven at present is as follows:—A. M. Rodrigues (Capt.), A. T. Lee, I. T. Ride, E. L. Gosano, F. R. Zimmerman, A. T. Nomanbhoy, H. Nomanbhoy, A. A. Aziz, E. T. Wood, P. H. Power, K. P. Gan and S. Reed.

HOCKEY

The Hockey Eleven has earned the reputation of being one of the best teams in the Colony. They entered the Mank League for the first time last year, and did very well, though they have not succeeded in topping the league table. They surprised every one, when they defeated St. Andrew's by 3-0, and they were only narrowly defeated by Radio and the Incognitos. Their fast and clever centre-forward, O. De Souza, has made a very good impression in local hockey circles. Out of the 21 goals scored by the University, he netted 13! The University is now eleventh in a League of twenty-two.

	P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts.
Radio S.C.	16 14 1 1 60 11 29
Royal Signals	10 12 3 4 50 22 27
R.A.S.C.	20 11 3 0 34 25 25
1st H.K.S.B.	12 11 1 0 55 10 23
Incognitos	14 10 1 0 31 3 21
Wishart	13 10 0 3 31 22 20
St. Andrew's	14 9 2 3 42 14 20
Medway	19 8 7 6 31 27 19
I.A.M.C.	20 7 5 8 26 31 19
Police	10 7 2 1 21 10 16
University	12 7 0 5 21 23 14
R.E.	17 6 1 10 18 37 13
Farthian	13 5 2 6 25 26 12
Phoenix	12 4 3 5 20 21 11
12th Bty.	14 5 1 8 22 23 11
Veteran	12 5 1 6 22 20 11
Tamara	15 3 2 10 14 31 8

K.I.T.C. 19 3 2 13 15 55 8
R.A.O.C. 10 2 2 12 3 47 0
German Club 15 2 1 12 16 54 7
24th Bty. 13 1 2 10 10 34 4
25th Bty. 12 1 1 10 3 23 3

The departure of the following have rather weakened the team:—A. B. Suleiman, W. James, A. J. Basto, and A. C. N. da Silva.

The lady undergraduates had a few hockey practices last year, but this year their hockey activities have lapsed. Following the departure of Miss Teukasaki, Miss Rose Perry was elected Captain of the ladies team last year but now Miss Perry has graduated, and the vacancy has not been filled.

TENNIS

The standard of tennis of the local undergraduates is quite high. When they went up to Canton during the last Easter Vacation, where they played Lingnan University and won by three games to two. When the latter came to the Colony in November, the local students again beat them by three games to two.

Last year an Inter-Faculty Tournament was held. It resulted in a victory for the Medical students. There was also an Inter-Hostel Tournament, won by Eliot Hall for the sixth time in succession. Eliot Hall has always produced the best tennis players in the University.

Miss Rose Perry is undoubtedly the best lady player in the University. She won the Ladies Championship in 1931, and has captained the ladies' team on many occasions. She has just obtained her

B.A. degree this Spring, and she is soon to proceed to England to study Philosophy. Misses P. C. Kwok and W. F. Kwok form a formidable pair in doubles.

The University champion has, for the last two years, been H. N. Lee, a very promising player.

ATHLETICS

The athletes of the University have figured prominently in two

1910—Cheah Toon Lok.

1920—Cheah Toon Lok.

D. K. Samy.

1921—D. K. Samy.

1922—S. O. Shahabudin.

A. Hoshim.

1923—S. O. Shahabudin.

1924—Do.

1925—A. Hoshim.

1926—S. O. Shahabudin.

1927—T. W. Cheong.

1928—Do.

1929—E. Wongtapa.

1930—Lee Hah Liong.

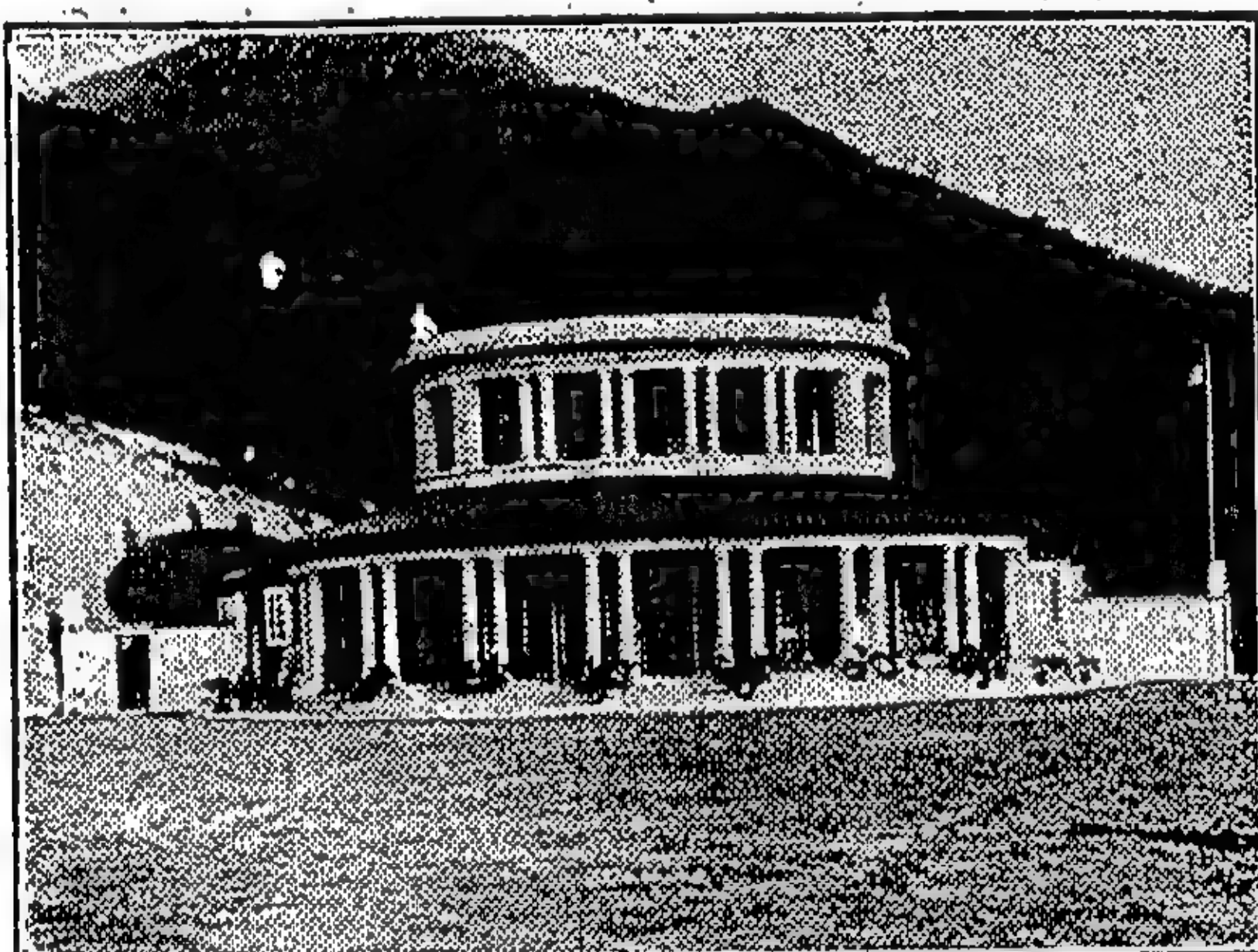
1931—Do.

1932—D. J. N. Anderson.

BASKETBALL

The University cannot boast of a very strong basketball team, but basketball in the University is just in its childhood, and needs time to gather strength. Last year, they joined the local Open League, and did fairly well. This year they have again joined the Open League, which is still in progress. So far they have played two games—one

THE PAVILION



The Pavilion on the University Playing Fields at Pokfulam.
(Photo by Ah Fong.)

South China Inter-Varsity Meetings (1931 and 32) and in their annual sports. The first Inter-

Varsity Meeting took place at Caroline Hill, Hong Kong, in February, 1931. Both the Sun Yat Sen and Lingnan University of Canton took part. The local undergraduates won the Championship with Lingnan only 33 points behind. His Excellency Sir William Peel distributed the prizes at the conclusion of the sports. The second Meet took place last Easter at the Lingnan Stadium. A. T. Nomanbhoy and N. Vargassoff of Hong Kong both shone on the occasion by creating two Inter-Varsity records—10,000 metres (41 min. 33.10 sec.) and Shot-put (33 feet 11 inches), respectively. Miss Alice Wood also did her bit for the local University, when she won the Ladies Long Jump, 100 metres, and 80 metres hurdles. Lingnan, however, were Champions this time. Hong Kong University took second place and Sun Yat Sen, once again, third.

H.K.U. was unfortunate in not having the services of Lee Hah Liong, the champion sprinter, who retired from sports last year owing to the approach of his M.B., B.S. Final Examination. (Which he passed.) If he had been there the University might have won the Championship.

The Annual Sports, last year, were held in March at Pokfulam before a large attendance. D. J. N. Anderson, the well-known cricketer, won the Individual Championship. N. Vargassoff broke the Shot-put record by 3 feet, and bettered the distance for Discus Throw by 11 feet. A. T. Lee, bettered the previous Javelin record by 24 feet, and A. T. Nomanbhoy, clipped 3 minutes off the previous 10,000 metres record, held by H. H. Ma, B.Sc., a native of Kiangsu, who we are sorry to say, was killed in the Shanghai war last year. The ladies' events were again dominated by Miss Alice Wood, who is now in her Final Year (Arts). She broke the records for 100 yards, and came in first in long jump, and shot put. Sometime ago, Miss Wood underwent an operation for appendicitis, and is therefore unable to go in for sports this year. However it will take a long time for a student to better her records.

As was expected, the Inter-Hostel Championship Cup went to Morrison Hall. Morrison was the first winner of the Cup (in 1910) and since then they have won it six times. Luard Hall captured it on eight occasions, and May Hall only once! Morrison is fairly strong this year, and they have every chance of repeating their success.

The following is a list of individual champions since 1910:—
1910—A. J. Kew.
1917—W. M. Gittins.
1918—Do.

against South China (lost 60-23), the other against Chung Nam, the 1932 champions (lost 57-24).

It is of happy augury that the University lady undergraduates are beginning to take a keen interest in the game. A large crowd of them are taking part in practices, once weekly under the coaching of Mr. Chung Tze Keung of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. In time the University will be able to put up a strong ladies' team.

FOOTBALL

The football team is not doing so well in the local League as expected. So far they have played 17 matches (2 wins, 3 draws, and the remainder lost).

The annual inter-hostel tournament was held in September last. Ricci met Eliot in the final before a large crowd of spectators. The former emerged victorious, the score being 5-4. The Challenge Cup, presented by the Sun Co., was given away by the Vice-Chancellor, who himself takes a keen interest in the game.

At present, the League Team is composed of the following:—O. H. Lim, K. S. Law, S. Reed (Capt), S. P. Loh, C. T. Law (Hon Sec), H. S. Tan, C. W. Fung, S. G. Tjos, N. Gorachenko, S. H. Lee, P. P. Kho, S. L. Wong, L. Oliveira, W. H. Leong, and Pereira.

SWIMMING

As regards swimming, we cannot but associate it with the name of S. H. Wong, the Medical undergraduate who is the Colony Throwing-the-water-polo and Backstroke Champion, and who has represented Hong Kong on several occasions in Inter-port Aquatic Meets. In the last meeting at Shanghai, he came in first in Throwing-the-water-polo, and second in the 100 yards backstroke. He was in the Hong Kong relay team, which came in second on the occasion.

Last year, there was no Hong Kong Water Polo League, but there was a Chinese Summer League. The undergraduates did not join the latter, because it was difficult to raise a team in the long vacation. However, friendly matches were arranged. They met South China and C.B.C. and drew with both.

On September 24 last year, the University held its first aquatic meeting at the C.B.C. Pool. The Inter-Hostel Relay was won by Ricci Hall. A water polo match between the past and present students of the University was also witnessed. It resulted in a draw—2 all.

Now that the University has reached its twenty-first year, it is, indeed, a pity that it should not possess a swimming pool!

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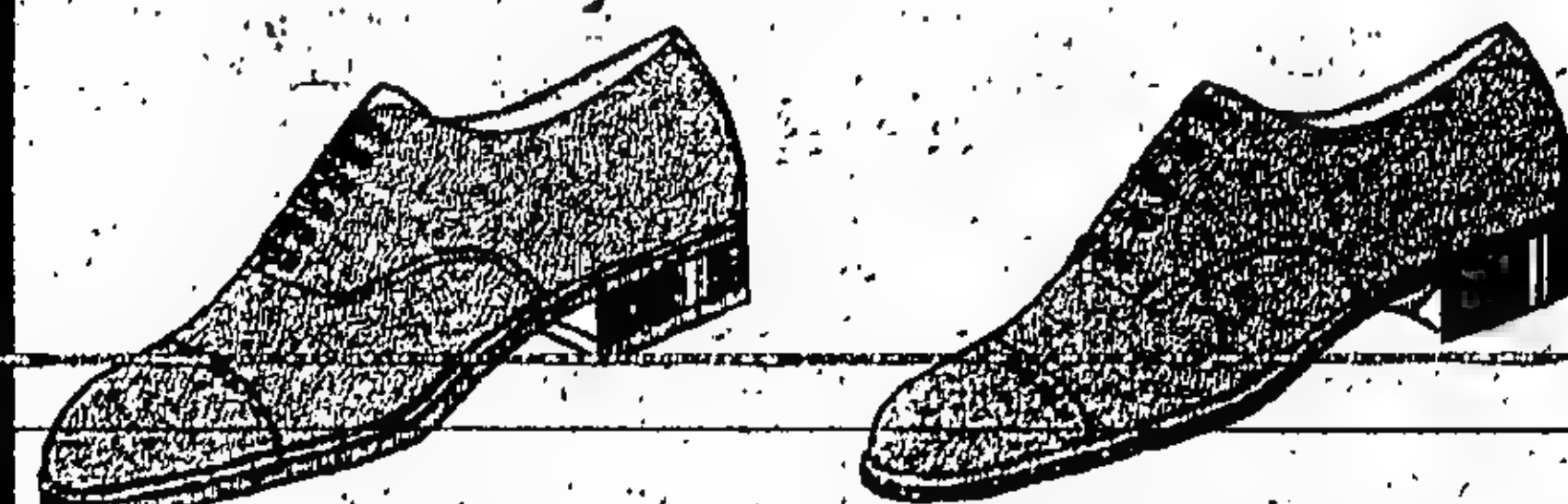
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THE FACULTY OF ARTS

(Continued from page 6.)

partment for the Training of Teachers provides two courses—one is a science degree course with some normal training specially directed towards the teaching of natural science; the other is intended for teachers who are going to teach general subjects. A new course was designed for the Department of Commerce.

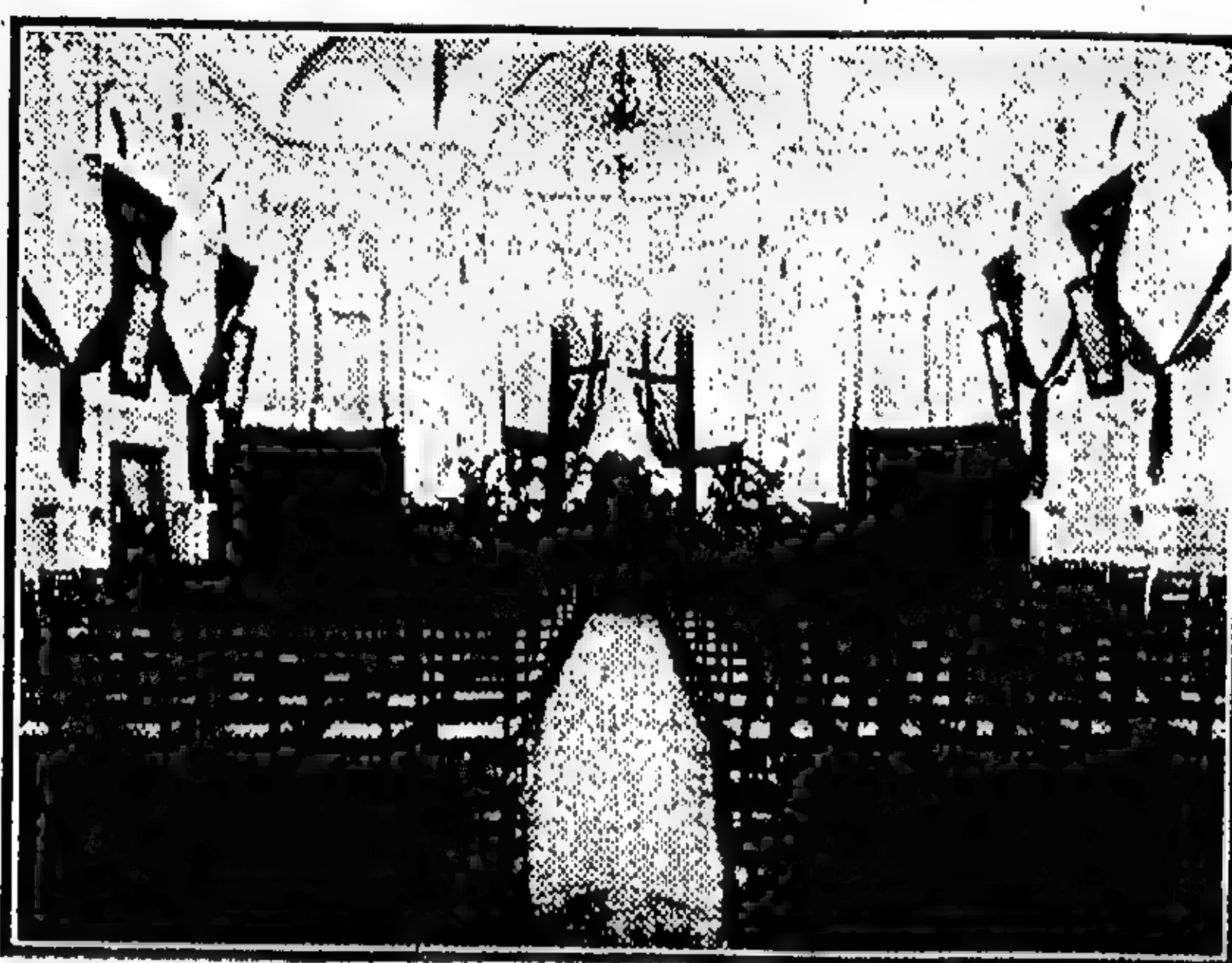
SOME ACHIEVEMENTS

The above arrangement survives with a few minor modifications. The number of students has risen steadily and for the year 1931 totalled 118. All the first three graduates of the Faculty of Arts did well; one is now Sub-Manager of the Bank of East Asia, Hong Kong; the other two are inspectors of

and its members included, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the three Faculties, the Professor of English and the University's Chinese Translator, the Hon. Sir Shou Son Chow, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, the Hon. Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. A. E. Wood, Mr. G. P. de Martin and Mr. N. Thomas Tam.

On the advice of this Committee the Chinese School of Studies which was opened in 1929 was closed and the University has decided to confine its teaching of Chinese to those students who had passed the Matriculation Examination, the basis of such teaching being the provision of suitable courses of Chinese which would form part of the Arts Faculty's groups of studies leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree.

THE GREAT HALL



The Great Hall of the University, the scene of the Congregation Ceremony to-day. (Photo by Ah Fong.)

schools, one in the F.M.S. and the other in Hong Kong. The list of graduates from this Faculty comprises another inspector of schools and another banker, a professor of political science in a Peking University, a financier who is a politician; and a private secretary to Sir Robert Ho Tung. Of the two Japanese graduates in the list, one is teaching in Tokyo University and the other is with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The first woman graduate of the University became an inspector of factories in England. One of the Chinese graduates is now a barrister-at-law; several students hold posts abroad. There are a large number of schoolmasters on the list and they are to be found in Tientsin, the Kiangsu, Anhwei and Chihli Provinces, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, the Federated Malay States, Canton and Hong Kong.

In 1931 the Council of the University appointed a special committee to review the University's teaching of Chinese and to advise as to the future arrangements which should be made in this direction. The Committee was presided over by the Colonial Secretary to the Government of Hong Kong

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

In addition to providing instruction for undergraduates and for external students of the Faculty of Arts, the Department of English provides classes and tutorials for students in the School of Chinese Studies, who have passed their first year examination, and special classes for students in the first year of the Faculty of Engineering. External students who are not reading for a degree, or who have not passed the University Matriculation Examination, are admitted to the ordinary degree courses, but are required to make private arrangement for tutorials. This admission of external students is meant to afford facilities for study to people who, although not intending to read for degrees, wish to attend University classes without becoming members of the University.

WORK FOR THE FACULTY OF ARTS

Education System For Millions

Now, inasmuch as no true educational advance in China can be made without an assimilation of western knowledge, it follows either that the Chinese spoken and written language must be modified by the addition to it of an alphabet in a manner similar to that in which the Japanese kana supplements the Japanese ideograms, or else that the Chinese people must become bilingual and teach their children some alphabetic foreign language in addition to their mother tongue. A decision between these alternatives will have very far-reaching effects upon the future of China; and I suggest that this problem also may with advantage be studied by the Faculty of Arts in this University. It is a problem which must certainly be faced by the Government of Hong Kong in connection with the vernacular schools for which we are responsible both in the Colony and in the New Territories; and upon its solution will depend the future of our system of vernacular education. The old, time-honoured methods of Chinese education have been destroyed by a startling suddenness and no other well thought-out system has yet taken their place. Chinese children no longer begin their school days by committing to memory the Sam Tsu King and the Ts'in Tsu Man and thereafter the Four Books and the Five Classics. The old respect for the "eight-legged essay" has vanished and the ancient scheme of examinations for provincial and national degrees has been abolished. But no standard text-books or authoritative curriculum have so far replaced the methods of bygone days; and here again I think that the Faculty of Arts in this University has before it a wide field for most useful work. The problem is nothing less than the invention of a new medium of education for several hundred million human beings, and its importance for the future of mankind cannot be exaggerated.—Sir Cecil Clementi, the Chancellor, at the 1926 Congregation.

Students who mean to read for a degree ought to remain at school until they have passed all the subjects necessary for Matriculation. The general objects of an English Department in a University are to develop undergraduates in the practice of English composition in its varied forms and to provide them with a first-hand knowledge of the masterpieces of English Literature. But the opportunity to do this with students successfully, when their native language is not English, depends on the amount of general knowledge which the student possesses and upon the student's readiness to handle the language as a living thing to be spoken, as well as read and written.

(Continued on page 11.)



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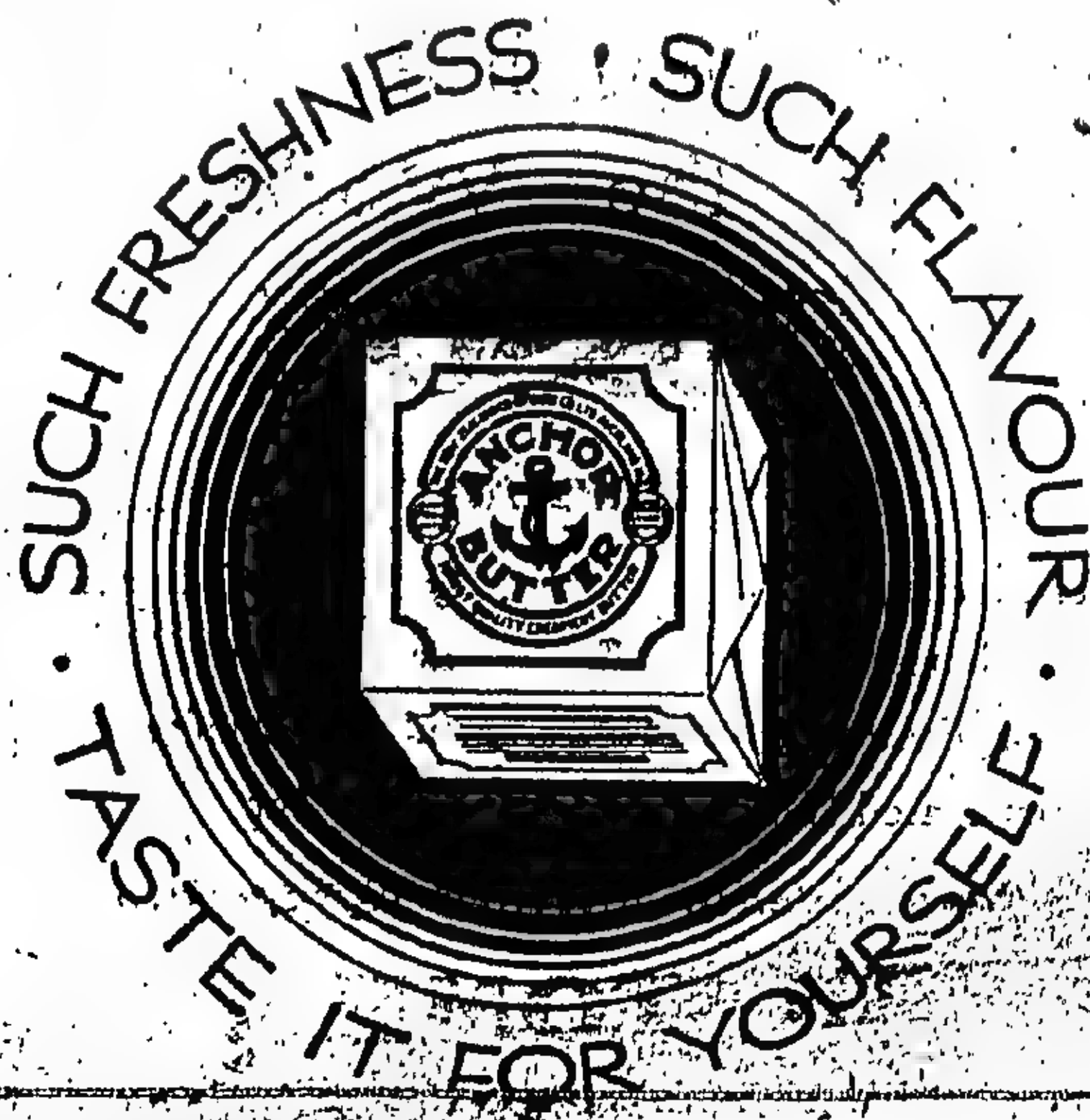
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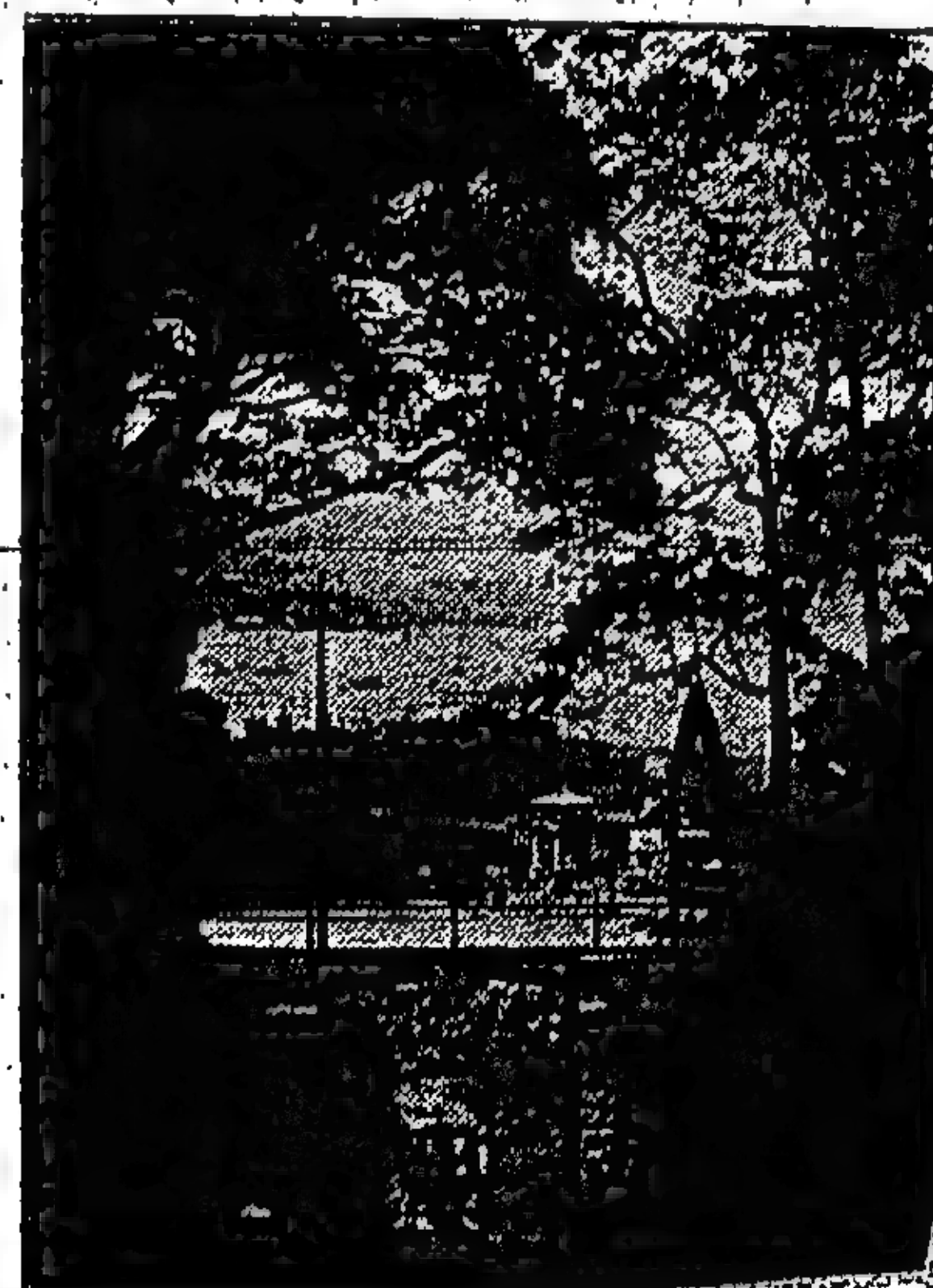
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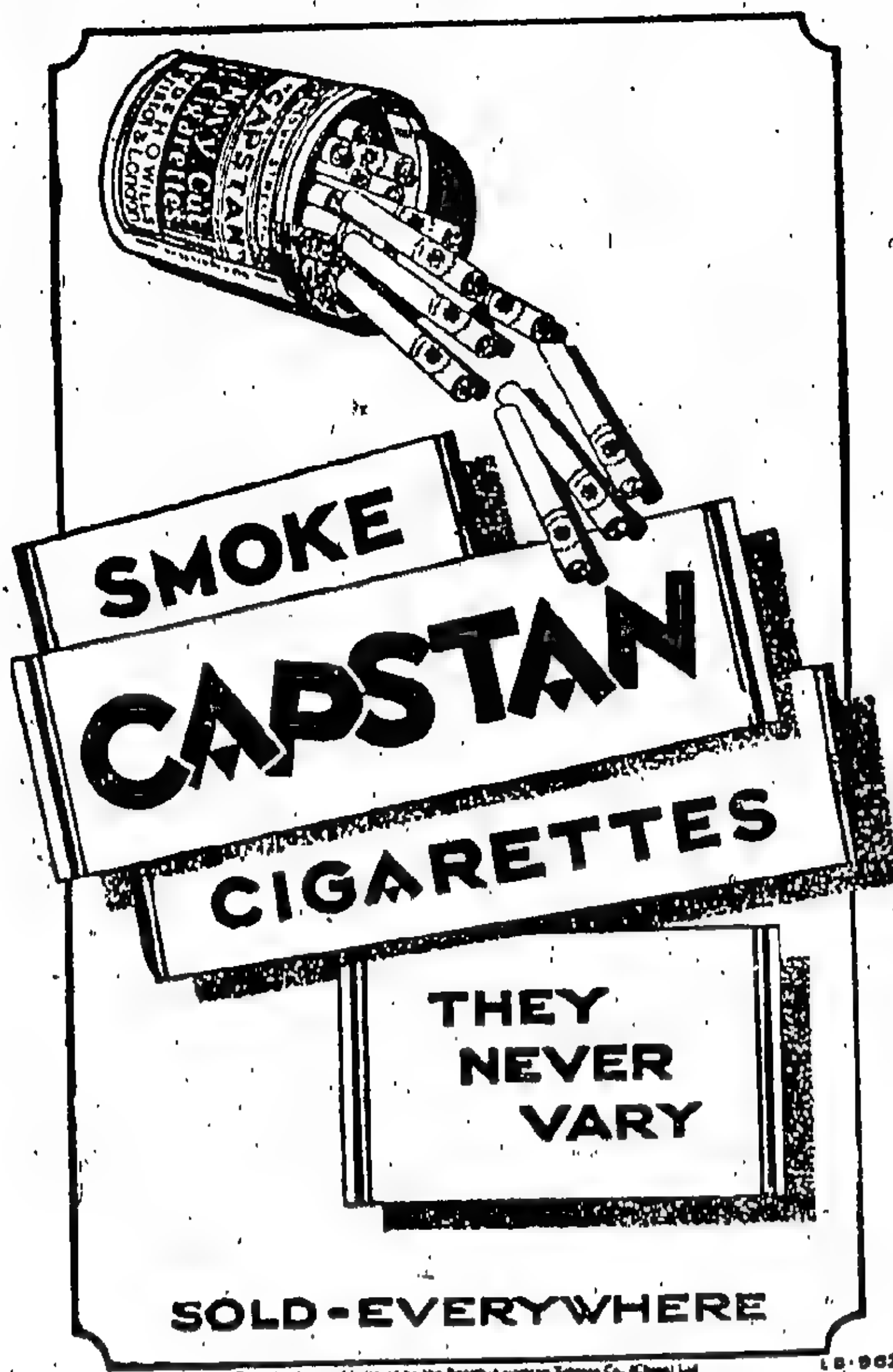
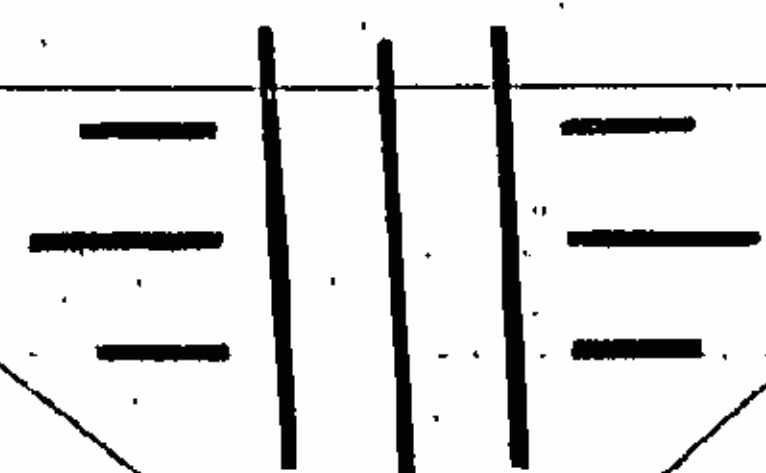
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THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

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SPLENDID WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL WARDS

The Faculty of Medicine has a more important function than the teaching of students. The acquisition of knowledge and its transmission to the scientific world will advance Hong Kong University probably as much as the development and formation of the character of the students. The staff is fully equipped in teaching, and, notwithstanding the handicaps in the way of limited laboratory accommodation and facilities, a certain amount of research work and publications have been made. The Faculty comprises seven Departments, viz., Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and

clinical professors has a number of beds in the Government Civil Hospital for which he is solely responsible, and each of these professors work is the outpatients department of the Hospital.

Another great benefit which the University has enjoyed at the hands of the Rockefeller Foundation is the extension to it of the Foundation's system of travelling fellowships. Four of the professors of the Medical Faculty have had the advantage of these fellowships. The Assistant in Surgery held one of these travelling fellowships for twenty-one months; the Assistant Obstetrics and Gynaecology held one for sixteen months, while two graduates are now holding fellowships for twelve months each. These travelling fellowships

proximately sixty-eight per cent. of the seventy-eight graduates of the Medical Faculty are in general practice, half of them in Hong Kong. Thirty-three per cent. are still attached to the University, being either engaged in post-graduate work or on travel study. Three of the Faculty's graduates have been appointed assistants at teaching hospitals.

URGENT NEEDS

The Medical Faculty has many wants and some of them are urgent, but it has also big opportunities. There is at least a reasonable prospect of the University of Hong Kong developing a great medical school. Certainly the material is there. The problem of disease is a world problem which cannot be effectively attacked in the unaided hospitals and laboratories of Europe and America, however elaborate and affluent these institutions may be. The scientific researcher in a tiny island like Hong Kong is tackling problems which affect humanity and humanity is his audience. Thanks to the generosity of such benefactors as Sir Robert Ho Tung and many others, the Faculty has been able to acquire the services of brilliant physiologists, surgeons and pathologists, not the least of whom is Professor W. I. Gerrard, whose work at the University and at the Civil Hospital has earned a lasting place in the annals of the Colony. The other Departments, a description of which we shall now give, are also headed by men of outstanding qualifications and character.

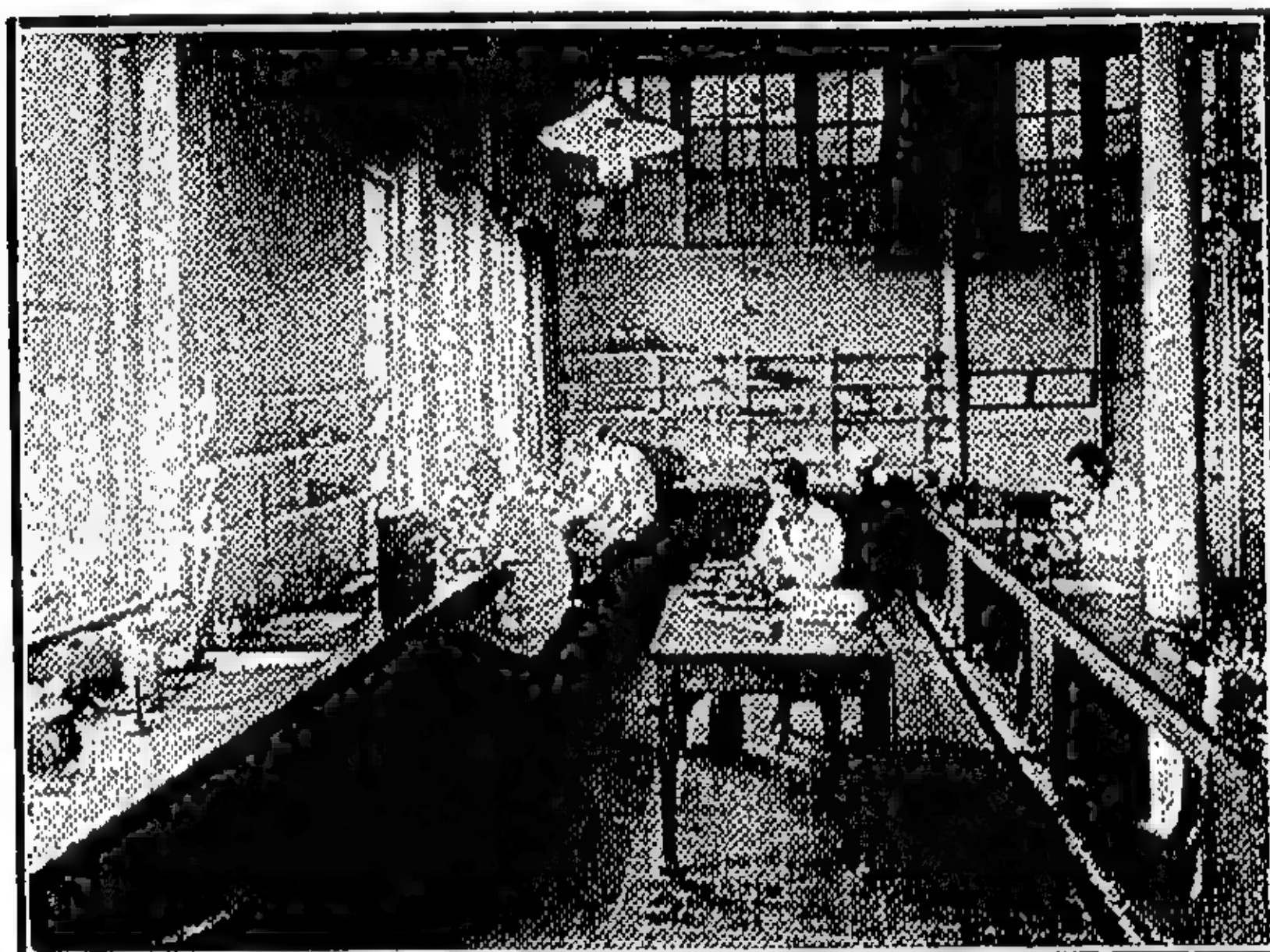
THE MEDICAL FACULTY

In 1931 the Chair of Pathology was filled by Dr. L. J. Davis, M.D. (Edinburgh), who had been working in the Sudan and in Egypt. Under his capable hands the teaching in Pathology soon regained the ground that it inevitably lost owing to the difficulties encountered during the two years preceding his appointment.

The new regulations passed by the Faculty in 1930 were brought into force in 1931 and for the first time a therapeutics and pharmacy examination was held as part of the Fourth Degree Examination. The examination in Junior Pathology was dispensed with and Pharmacology was merged into Physiology. In 1931, also, it was arranged to give a special course of practical pharmacy at the Government Civil Hospital under the guidance of the late Mr. Shand, the Hospital Apothecary. The course, which was held two afternoons a week, was attended by students who were acting as anaesthetic clerks. In addition, a new clinical appointment was instituted, namely that of Radiology and Venereal Diseases; this appointment is to be held annually for a period of three months by a succession of students who thus receive instruction in Radiology for six weeks and instruction in Venereal Diseases for the remaining six weeks.

The receipt by the University of a contribution from the Boxer Indemnity gives the Faculty the chance to recommend some long-delayed and necessary improvements. Most of the recommendations provide for further increases in the Junior Staff, the object being to give the graduates more opportunity for post-graduate study and teaching experience.

A LABORATORY



One of the well equipped scientific laboratories.
(Photo by Ah Fong.)

Gynaecology, Pathology, Anatomy, Physiology and Biology, and, under the guidance of brilliant and scholarly lecturers, their record has been one of uninterrupted progress and achievement.

One of the most notable events in the history of the Faculty was the provision of three full-time clinical chairs. In 1920 the Dean of the Faculty was authorised to approach the Rockefeller Foundation in the matter. Dr. Richard Pearce, of the Rockefeller Foundation, came to Hong Kong and negotiations ensued which ended in the endowment of three chairs in surgery, medicine and obstetrics—the endowment being in each case \$250,000. H.K. Professor K. H. Digby, the Ho Tung Professor of Clinical Surgery, holds the Chair in Surgery; Dr. J. Anderson was appointed in 1923 to that of Medicine and Dr. R. E. Tottenham was appointed in the following year to the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

THE ROCKEFELLER SCHEME

One of the developments involved in this Rockefeller Scheme was the creation of a separate Chair of Anatomy to which Dr. J. L. Shellshar was appointed in 1922. The scheme also entailed the appointment of a full-time assistant in each of the branches, also the appointment of a house obstetrician and of full-time assistants in anatomy, physiology and pathology. Each of the

give the teachers and students of the Faculty great opportunities for securing valuable experience.

THE STAFF

The staff of the Faculty now consists of whole-time professors in surgery, physiology, pathology, obstetrics and gynaecology. The Professors of Chemistry and Physics work in this Faculty and are both members of its Board. There are whole-time assistants to the Professors of Physiology, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, whilst whole-time assistants in medicine and pathology were appointed some time later. There is a whole-time tutor in anatomy and a part-time tutor in obstetrics, and part-time lecturers in ophthalmology, clinical medicine, clinical obstetrics, gynaecology, medical jurisprudence and hygiene, vaccination and morbid anatomy.

The above description gives one a comprehensive idea of the very thorough and satisfactory manner in which the various departments are run. As to the numbers of students benefitting from these courses, it is interesting to note that in 1912, there were twenty-one students on the rolls of the Medical Faculty; in 1916 there were sixty-five, and in 1921, eighty-eight. In 1928 there were 120, ten of whom were women. In 1931 there were 148 students in the Medical Faculty, and in this year seven obtained degrees. Ap

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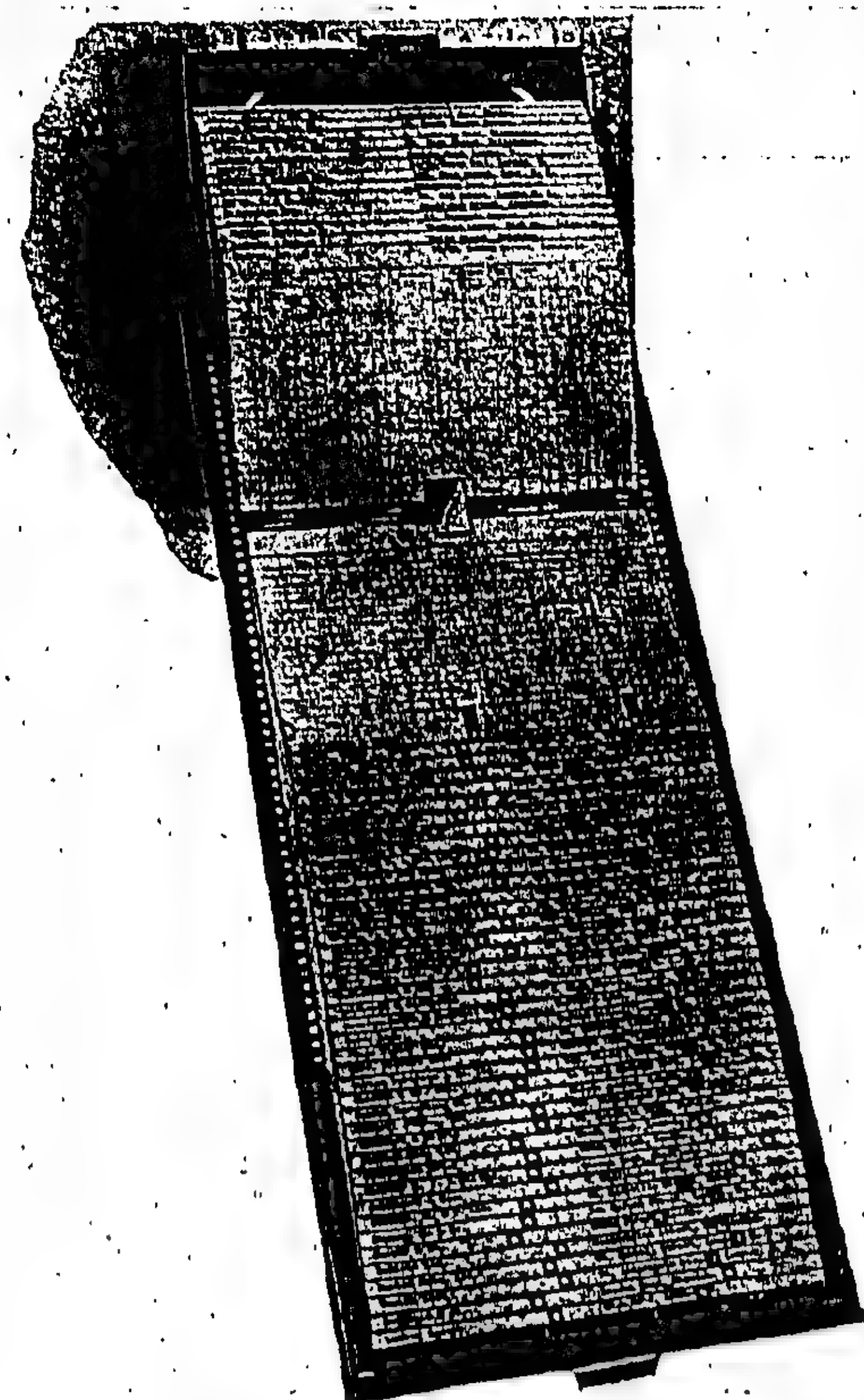
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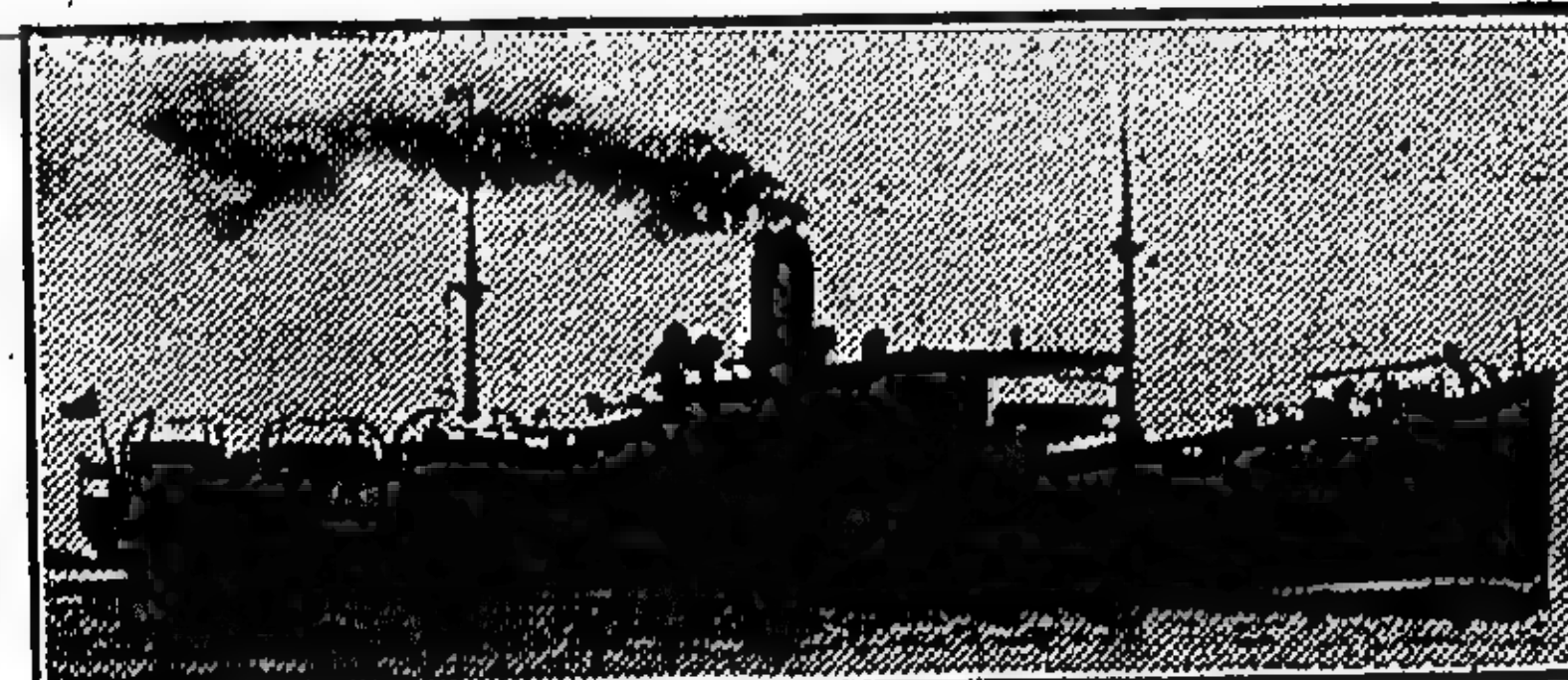
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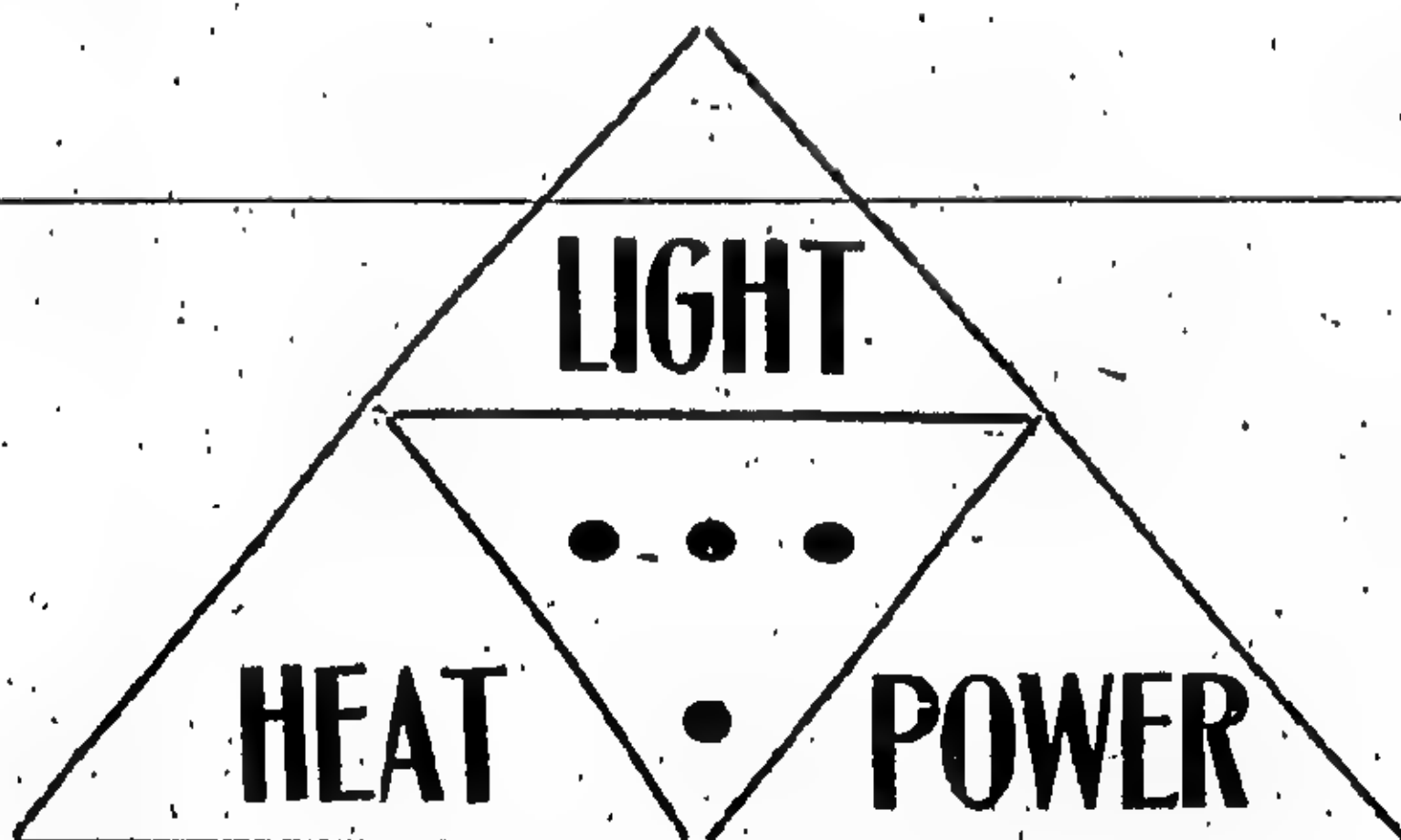
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WHAT THE GRADUATES ARE DOING

SUCCESSFUL AND EFFICIENT SONS OF THE VARSITY

BY HARRY HONG SLING, M.A., PH.D.
(PAST PRESIDENT OF THE H.K. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES ASSOCIATION).

It is a recognised fact that the reputation of any institution of learning is largely, if not entirely, based upon the success of its graduates. Like the reputation gained by various parts of the world for the excellence of particular products peculiar to each region, so also universities have come to be recognised for their excellence by the attainments of their graduates. By their fruits shall they be known.

On the occasion of the maturity of the University of Hong Kong, it naturally occurs to the interested person to enquire into the quality of the product which the institution has sent forth into the world during the first two decades of its existence.

career which has come to my notice which could be termed as a failure.

Medical Graduates.

More specifically, the success of our medical graduates is so generally recognised throughout the Colony, as well as in adjacent countries that Hong Kong is becoming to take a very high stand in this particular field. Only this year, a graduate member of the University staff left to accept an appointment as a fellow in the Lister Institute Medical Research, Shanghai; graduates fill practically all the medical posts in the Tung Wah, Tung Wah Eastern and Kwong Wah Hospitals, and many in the Government Civil Hospital, while as large number are in successful private practice, Hong Kong

present in government departments, more particularly the P.W.D.

The Faculty of Arts.

Last, but far from being the least, the Faculty of Arts have striven to make accessible those fields of learning which time and experience have proved to be fundamental to all knowledge: language, literature, mathematics, sciences, history, philosophy and the social and political sciences. In the more advanced curriculum, specialisation in two practical fields are available, viz. education and commerce. Graduates in education are found as teachers throughout the schools of the Colony and others in various parts of China while not a few of the younger graduates in business circles are numbered among the graduates of Hong Kong.

Taken by and large, it can be said that the University is fulfilling its function in the scheme of things, both material and otherwise. It has passed out of its portals year after year men who have been instructed not only how to do well the work in their profession or occupation but also to do such work for the common weal of their community. The University numbers among its graduates and past students successful physicians, surgeons, engineers, architects, lawyers, teachers, bankers and business men. Their success in their chosen careers is gratifying to the University, but more gratifying is the general desire of these successful men to serve their community as well as themselves.

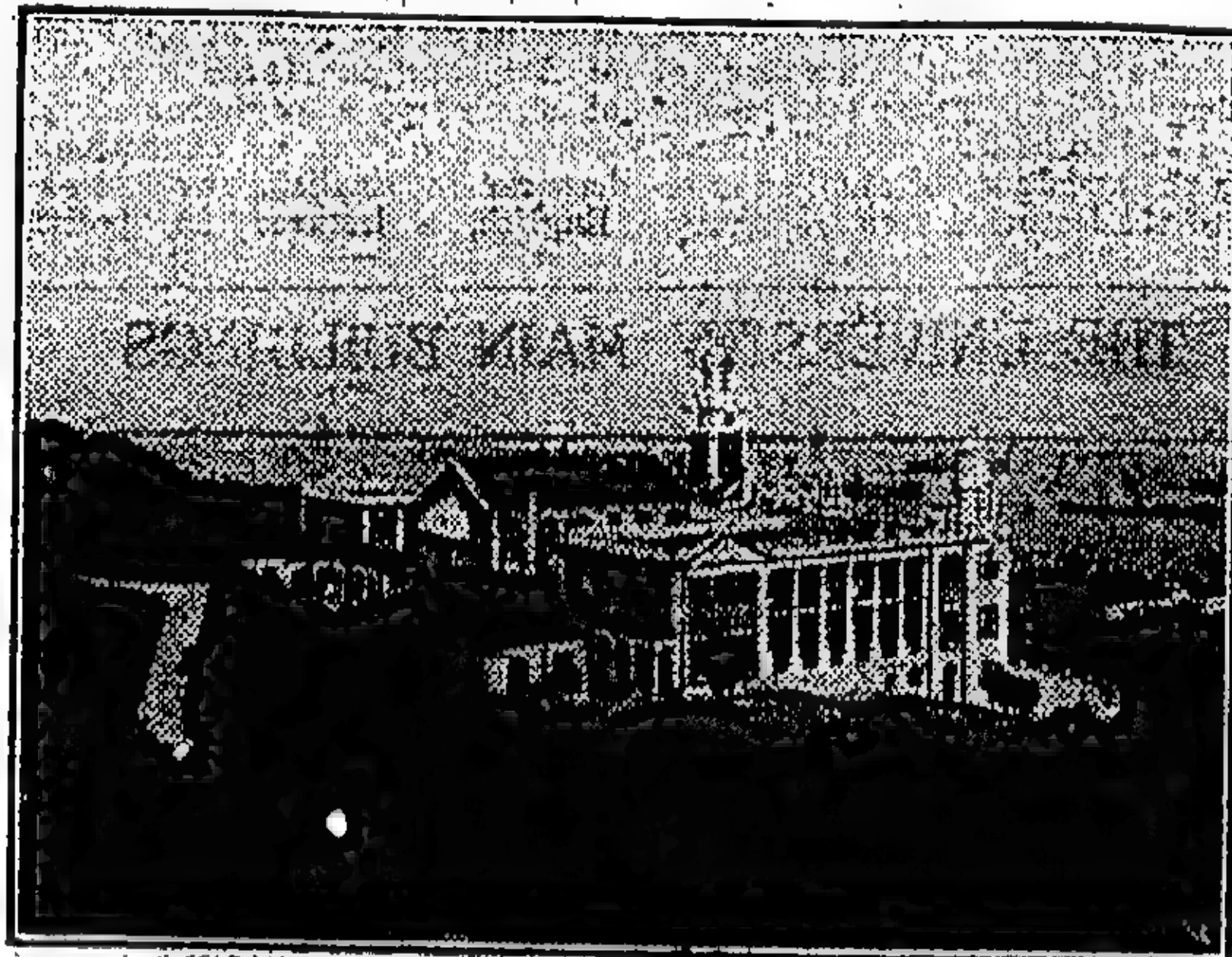
The Graduates' Association.

It is only two years ago that the Hong Kong University Graduates' Association was formed, under the far-sighted auspices of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Hornell. Its chief object is to foster acquaintance among graduates and past students and to serve as a connecting link between them and the University. It is apparent that such an Association will undoubtedly become of enormous importance by its influence in reflecting graduate opinion, somewhat similar to that now exerted at Oxford and Cambridge. It is an organisation which has no selfish motive and according to its very nature its members give more than they receive.

In order to further contacts among its members, the Association sponsored the formation of the University Club (Hong Kong), situated in the Entertainment Buildings, which has now been in existence for one year, and which has become the headquarters of the University's graduates and past-students.

On the eve of the twenty-first birthday of the University of Hong Kong, all those who have had, and those who are still having, a share in her development, as well as the community at large, and most of all, we who have partaken of her generous gifts of learning, can well be proud of her accomplishments.

THE MAIN BUILDING



A view of the University from Inland Hall, showing the outlook over the harbour. Photo by Ah Feng.

In comparison with such great centres of learning as Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Yale, The Sorbonne, Heidelberg and similar universities, the University of Hong Kong makes a modest show. But this is a natural outcome of the short span of life of the latter, as spans of the universities go. When it is realised that Hong Kong is only twenty-one years of age, while her sister universities in Europe and America are entering into their three-fourth hundred and twenty first years, the comparison immediately assumes a better prospect. Within this relatively short space of twenty one years, there have been many successful men (and lately, women) of the University, as well as a great number who show promise of rising to even higher attainments in the activities which make up our modern life.

In an article of this kind it is obviously impossible to recite by name those graduates or past students of the University of Hong Kong, who, in my estimation, are outstandingly successful. Of almost one thousand graduates and past-students there is hardly a

graduate who has also been selected for post-graduate work abroad by graduates have also foundation and some have returned to occupy important teaching positions in the University.

Engineers.

The Engineering Faculty has also played its part in training men in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. During the first decade of the University's existence, a considerable group of "provincial scholars" were enrolled. These came from various provinces of China on scholarships established by their province. Many of these were in the Faculty of Engineering, and from reports received by the Graduates' Association, most of these men are now employed in railway and construction work centering at Shanghai and Nanking. There are many who are successfully practising their profession in Canton and other parts of Kwangtung Province. In the Colony, the majority of the engineering graduates are engaged as architects and civil engineers, and there is a limited number who are electrical engineers. Others are at

All Within The Four Seas Are Brothers.

(Analects-12-5-4)



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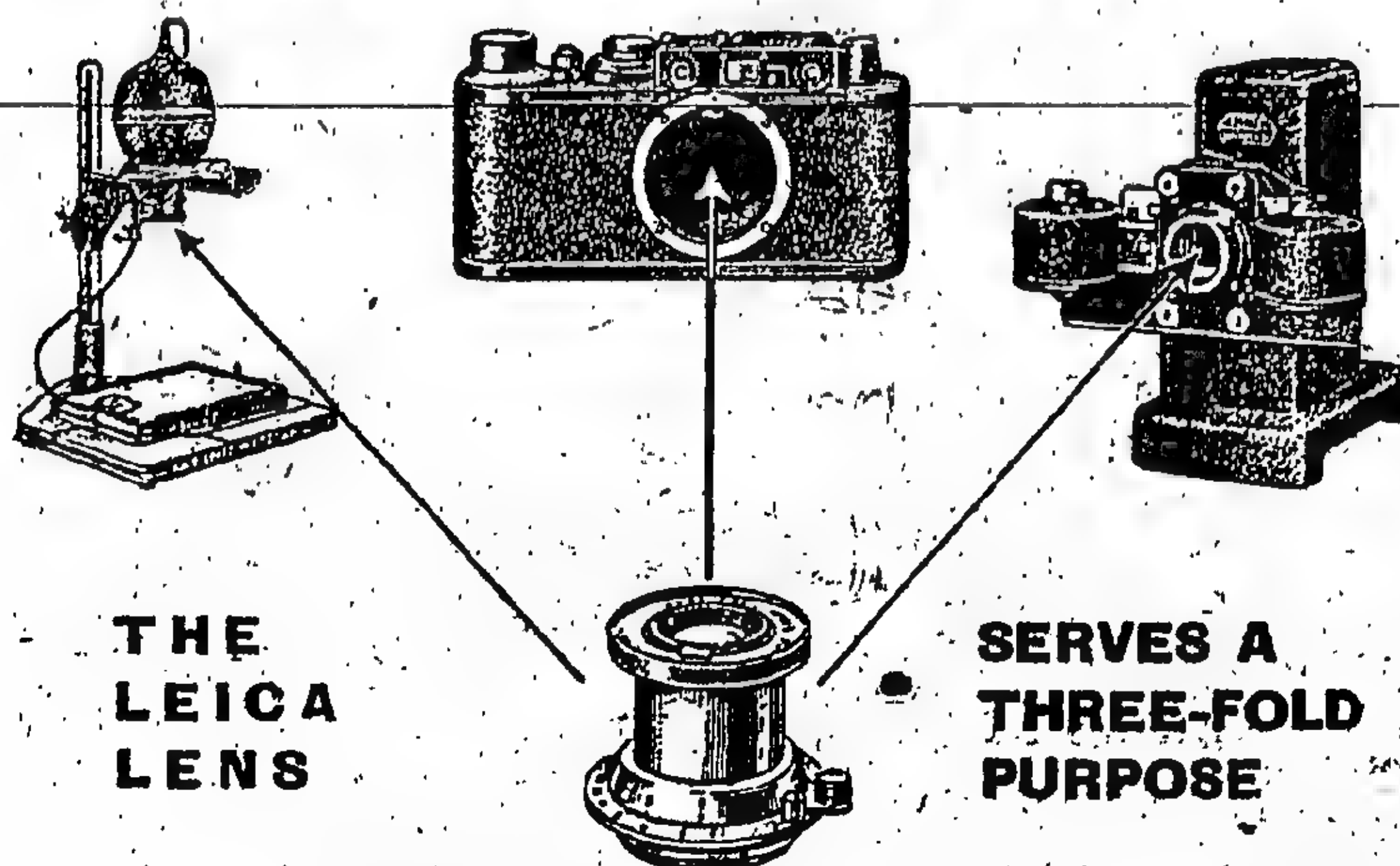
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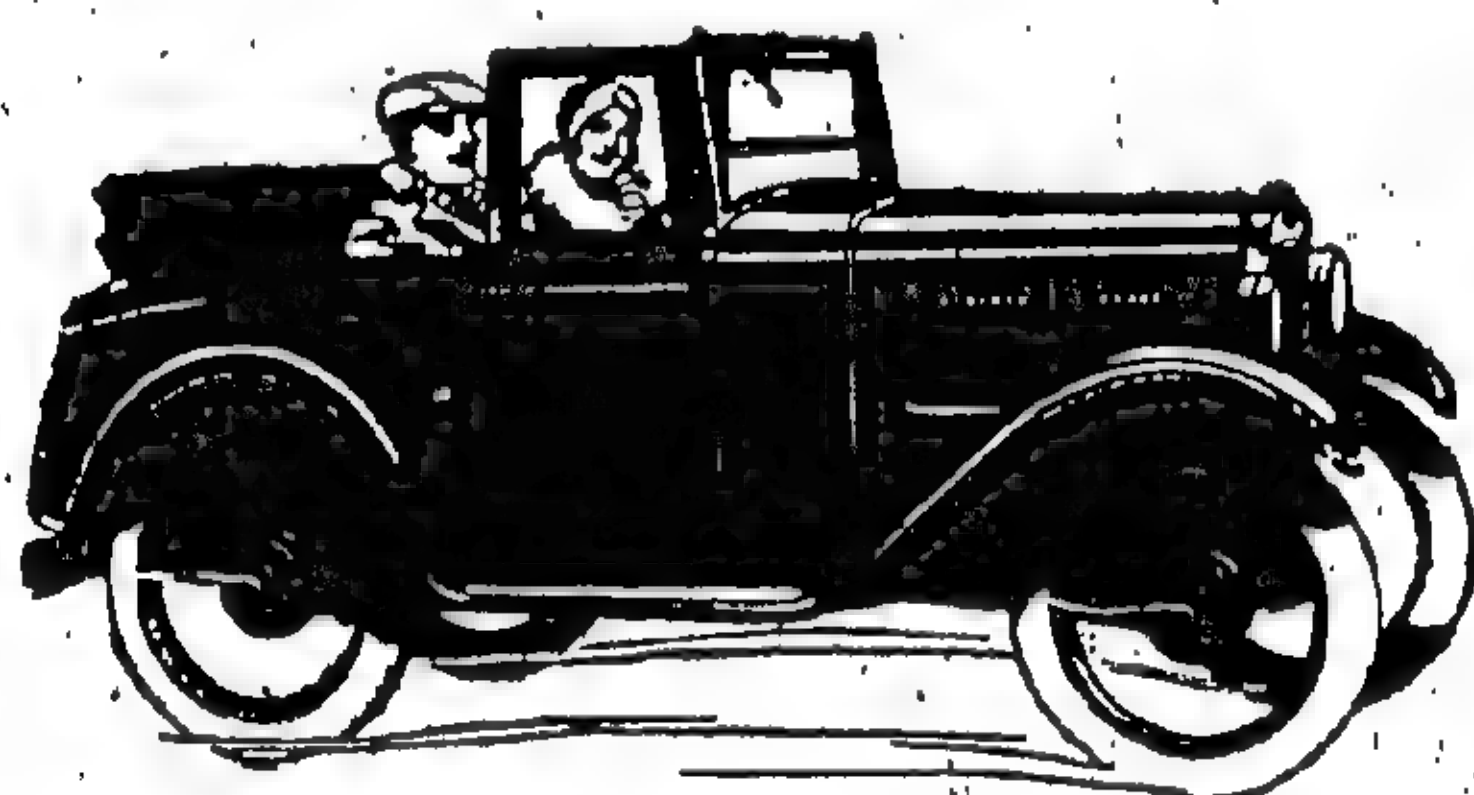
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From H.K.D.P. March 13, 1933

THE FACULTY OF ARTS

EARLY STRUGGLES AND PRESENT ACHIEVEMENTS

REORGANISATION IN 1920 AND STEADY PROGRESS

The origin, rise, fall, decline and, after bitter struggles, ultimate recovery of the Faculty of Arts forms one of the gloomiest and at the same time one of the most heroic pages in the history of Hong Kong University. As will be seen from the following description of the Faculty's long fight against adversity, it was handicapped right from the start by lack of finances, inadequate tutorial staff and bewildered organisation. Yet, in spite of these disturbing circumstances, and in spite, also, of the fact that it was "hurriedly organised in about a fortnight"—to quote the words of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Hornell,—the Faculty of Arts is to-day one of the most important and progressive sections of the University and has over one hundred undergraduates on its rolls.

At the outset the object of the Faculty was stated to be the provision of useful studies "for those who wish to enter the public service of their country, and also to those who contemplate a business career." A promise was made that instruction in international law would be provided in the final years of the curriculum—when the time came, and it is interesting in this connection to recall the words of Professor Robertson spoken at a farewell reception given in his honour last week, in which he stressed the need of a Department of Law in the University.

FINANCIAL WORRIES

In the course of the first session lecturers in English, history, mathematics, physics and chemistry were appointed. The finance of the Faculty depended on Mr. Cheung Pat Sze's annual donation of \$12,000 and on the guarantee fund which Archbishop Barnett had organised and headed. Mr. Cheung had promised to consider an endowment after a few years, but his investments went badly and he died suddenly without having done anything to endow the Faculty of Arts.

During the 1913-14 session the lectureships in history, mathematics and political economy were raised to professorships and two members of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were appointed as part time teachers in accountancy and business finance. Logic was added as a subject—an alternative to mathematics. Medicine and engineering were regarded as having the first call on the University funds and consequently the Faculty of Arts suffered. In the summer vacation of this year the Great War broke out. Only one member of the University teaching staff left to join up, but most members of the Staff, joined the local Defence Corps. There is no doubt that the military duties imposed upon them were a strain and prejudiced the general efficiency of the teaching. In 1914 there were thirty-two students altogether working in the Arts Faculty.

A FATAL DEFECT

At this time the fact that the great majority of students did not have such a working knowledge of English, as would enable them to profit by the instruction given, began to be realised. This fatal defect had long before eaten the heart out of university education in India. The work of the Faculty began to suffer from war conditions, fatiguing military duties and four years of lecturing in new subjects

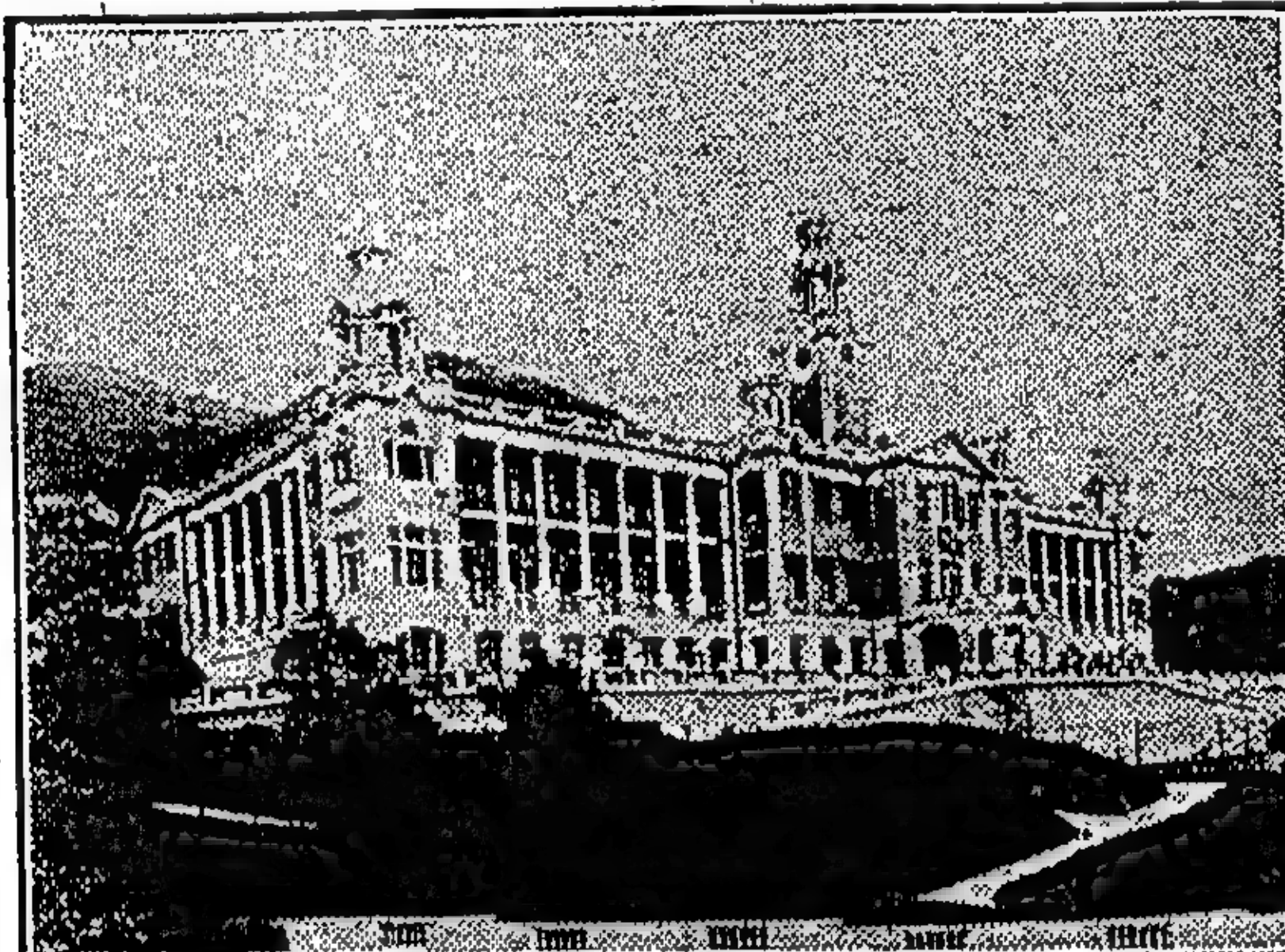
by inexperienced teachers. The staff had, in fact, taken on more than they could effectively perform, and the list of examination casualties was heavy. In 1915 only three of the original class of sixteen who joined in 1912 graduated. These three have all distinguished themselves since. The number in the first year of the course in 1915 was twelve only and it was evident that the Faculty was not holding its own.

By the beginning of 1916, it was clear that the Faculty of Arts was not fulfilling its expectations and that, if Mr. Cheung's annual donations ceased, the Faculty would become a substantial charge on the University's already overstrained resources. The openings for civil servants in China did not materialise, and in 1918 the number of students fell to thirty-two. Something had to be done and the Dean, with the assistance of another member of the lecturing staff, reorganised

the teaching staff had been seriously decimated, hope was in the air, and the work was further encouraged by the fact that during the years immediately following the War the number of students rose considerably. Schemes of expansion were evolved, entailing an additional capital of \$3,000,000. No difficulty appears to have been anticipated in raising this amount. In a spirit of optimism many new appointments were made before the troublesome preliminary of raising the money had been tackled. The books of the University were in such a state that no balance sheet for 1917-18 could be produced, but the financial position of the University for 1918-19 must have been obvious.

In 1920 there were seventy-three students on the rolls of the Faculty of Arts and in March a professor of chemistry, a professor of physics, a professor of education, a lecturer in English, two tutors in English, a lecturer in political

THE UNIVERSITY MAIN BUILDINGS



The fine front elevation of the Original University Building.—
Photo by Ah Fong.

science, a lecturer in mathematics, and a lecturer in biology had all been appointed and joined their posts. In September of that year six students graduated from the Faculty of Arts.

The commerce subjects were grouped together into a two years course, leading not to a degree but to a diploma. The pass degree course was organised in two sections, one suitable for prospective teachers and the other more general. An honours degree course in economics and political science offered a curriculum of advanced studies, considered suitable for those aspiring to Government service. Honours courses in mathematics and classical Chinese were also designed, the honours courses covered five years. No student ever came forward for any one of these courses, for no one was willing to spend an additional year in securing the B.A. degree, especially when there was a pass group leading to the same degree which admitted of two Chinese subjects out of a minimum requirement of three subjects and was so easy that it had subsequently to be abandoned.

GREAT PROGRESS

The session 1918-19 was the first after the Armistice and in the course of it the Faculty of Arts made great progress. The department for the training of teachers, opened the previous year, developed rapidly and the Department of Commerce was also well filled. In spite of the fact that the Univer-

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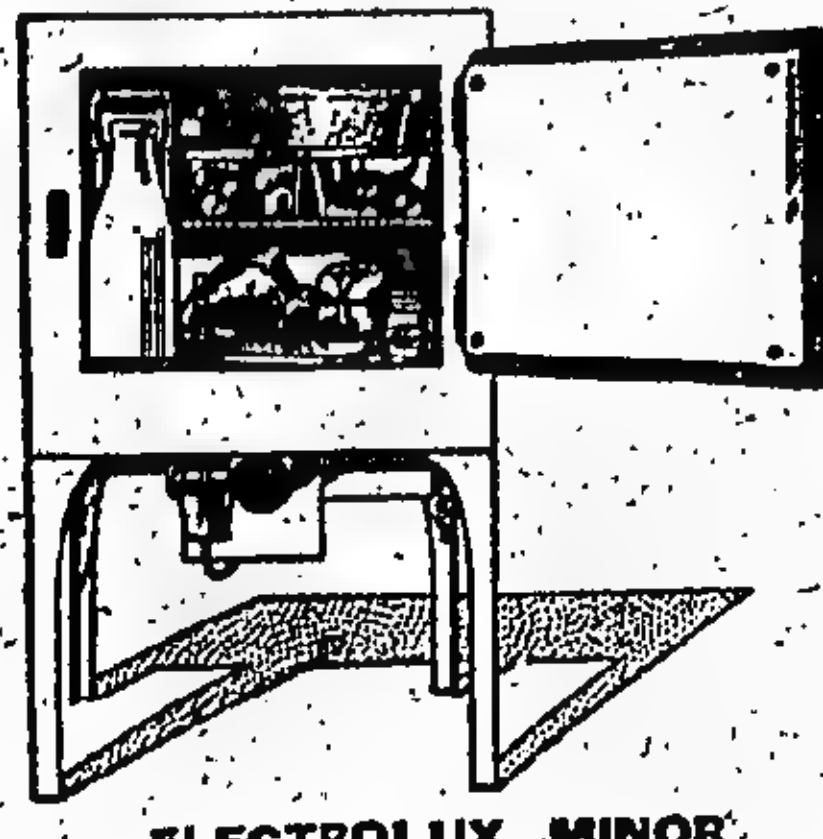
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THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

BUILDING UP A GREAT TRADITION

SPLENDID WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL WARDS

THE UNIVERSITY CLINIC

A conception of the splendid work that is being done in the University Medical Wards may be gathered by the report of the Medical Unit for 1931 by Professor W. I. Gerrard. A total of 410 cases were treated as In-Patients, of which only thirty-six died, ten within twenty-four hours after admission. At the morning clinic 5,204 cases were seen and treated during the year, 8,669 at the afternoon clinic, and 1,100 at the children's clinic. The total of cases seen and treated by the Medical Unit at the Out-Patient Department during the year was 14,973.

The children's clinic is rapidly increasing and it is to be deeply regretted that the accommodation for sick children in the medical wards is practically non-existent. A few cases admitted have been very successfully treated and the result is that more demand is being made on the Staff for the admission of sick children. Investigations by the Staff of the Medical Unit have been carried out with regard to Renal Disease and Malaria, the Thrombocytes in various tropical conditions, and haematuria in Ankylostomiasis. All these points require careful study and the work must be controlled before any really reliable results can be published.

Professor Gerrard refers in his report to the excellent gift to this Unit from Sir Elly Kadourie and his sons in the form of a Diathermy machine, and adds that "if the work it has already done is any indication of its future activities it will certainly prove to be a great boon to the poor Chinese whom we treat in our wards."

CLINICAL DEPARTMENT

Among the special features of the Clinical Department we should not omit mention of the great increase in the number of cases treated, which has risen from 826 in 1927 to 1,841 in 1931. During 1931 a total of 1,384 maternity cases were admitted to the Tsan Yuk Hospital and 990 to the Government Civil Hospital, under the care of the Clinical Department. Of these 1,974 cases, 1,841 were delivered. The number of infants born alive was 1,773.

Under the present regulations each student is attached to this Department for a period of six months, during which time he attends cases in the labour wards; and as there is no shortage of patients, students are able to attend from thirty to fifty cases or more of labour during their six months Ward Clerk duty. The students also attend the Out-Patient Dispensaries held twice weekly and have opportunities for examining a large number of patients. They also see the routine work of the gynaecological wards and are responsible for taking the histories of the patients.

Recently this Department has been fortunate in having a very low morbidity rate; unquestionably the health of the hospital has been improving during the past few years.

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Owing to the death of Professor C. Y. Wang in 1930, the Chair of Pathology was vacant during practically the whole of 1931, as the new Professor did not arrive on the Colony until the end of that year. During that period the teaching work of the Department was carried on by part-time lecturers. Approximately 1,427 specimens were submitted for bacteriological or serological examination during the year 1931 for histopathological diagnosis, and thirty-two post-mortem examinations were performed to the Government Civil Hospital.

It was apparent to the new Professor on his arrival, that the complaint set forth by the predecessor in the Annual Report for 1929 was fully justified. The available accommodation was obviously inadequate for the proper functioning of a combined department of Pathology and Bacteriology in a University Medical School. Plans were immediately drawn up for the sub-division of the main classroom to provide, as a temporary expedient, two rooms suitable for routine work and for research.

Another severe handicap the Department appears to have been labouring under was the lack of adequate technical assistance. One trained Laboratory Assistant and three illiterate coolies ill suffice the needs of a University laboratory attempting teaching, routine work and research in Pathology and Bacteriology. Parimony in this connection obviously savours of the proverbial "pennorth of tar" for how short-staffed a Department of this nature be in its professional

personnel, given enthusiasm on their part much may be accomplished with a few intelligent, if not totally illiterate, helpers, even though they be untrained to start with; but if starved in this respect, so that every routine procedure has to be personally performed, the department is only too apt to sink to the easier level of uninspired teaching and dulled routine. A University laboratory of Pathology sinks or

speaking, no Department of Histology or Embryology. The teaching is only made possible by the use of microscopic slides brought out from England in 1923 and supplemented by slides obtained through the courtesy of the Professor of Histology in Sydney. Many of these slides are said to be showing signs of wear and tear and teaching is carried out under considerable difficulty.

STAFF RESIDENCES AND UNIVERSITY HOSTELS



A view from the roof of the Main Buildings.—Photo by Ah Fung.

swims by its research activities, and its teaching success is commensurate thereto.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

The work of this Department comprises the teaching of medical students in the second and third years of the medical curriculum. Special courses are given in Histology, Embryology, Neurology, and General Anatomy. There is, strictly

There is no laboratory for Histology and the work is only made possible by using the laboratory for practical Physiology. The conditions of affairs in the teaching of these subjects is being seriously considered.

The Department of Gross Anatomy is effectively prevented from being fully developed by the fact that it is shared with the Department of Surgery. The separation of the two Departments, it is urged, should be carried out as soon as

possible. It is interesting to record that work is being carried out in this Department in the determination of racial difference in cerebral structure and in the arterial supply of the cerebral cortex. Many papers on these subjects are in various stages of completion. During 1932 the Professor of Anatomy published a number of valuable papers on these subjects.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

This Department provides instruction in Physiology and Pharmacology for students in the second and third years of their medical course. In 1931 the numbers of the senior class were fifteen in the Spring Term and fifteen in the Autumn Term, and those of the junior class were twenty-six in the Spring Term and twenty-eight in the Autumn Term. Twenty-one took Pharmacology in the Spring Term and twenty-two in the Autumn Term.

The work in the Department during the last two years has been on the whole slightly more satisfactory than in the past, this being due to the fact that the apparatus is gradually being brought more up to date and also to the fact that the hours of instruction during the third year have been increased by four and a half hours per week in Physiology and by extending the Pharmacological instruction throughout both University terms and not, as previously, confining it merely to the Autumn Term.

BLOOD GROUP TESTS

During 1931 further investigations were carried out by the Department of Physiology on gastric digestion and during the Summer vacation Professor Fild, Professor of Physics, accompanied the Professor of Physiology on an expedition to Borneo to investigate the racial distribution of Blood Groups in that part of the world. A large amount of data has been collected but not yet been published, though it is hoped that a return visit will be made when enough data should be acquired to make a complete survey of all the native tribes found in British North Borneo. The performance of work such as this cannot be undertaken without a certain amount of expenditure, and it might not be amiss to place on record here the fact that the University has no funds with which they might encourage original work, and all the cost of investigation such as this has to be met out of the private pockets of the Professors concerned.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

The name of Dr. G. A. O. Herklotz, Ph.D., M.Sc., the Reader in

TASK OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY

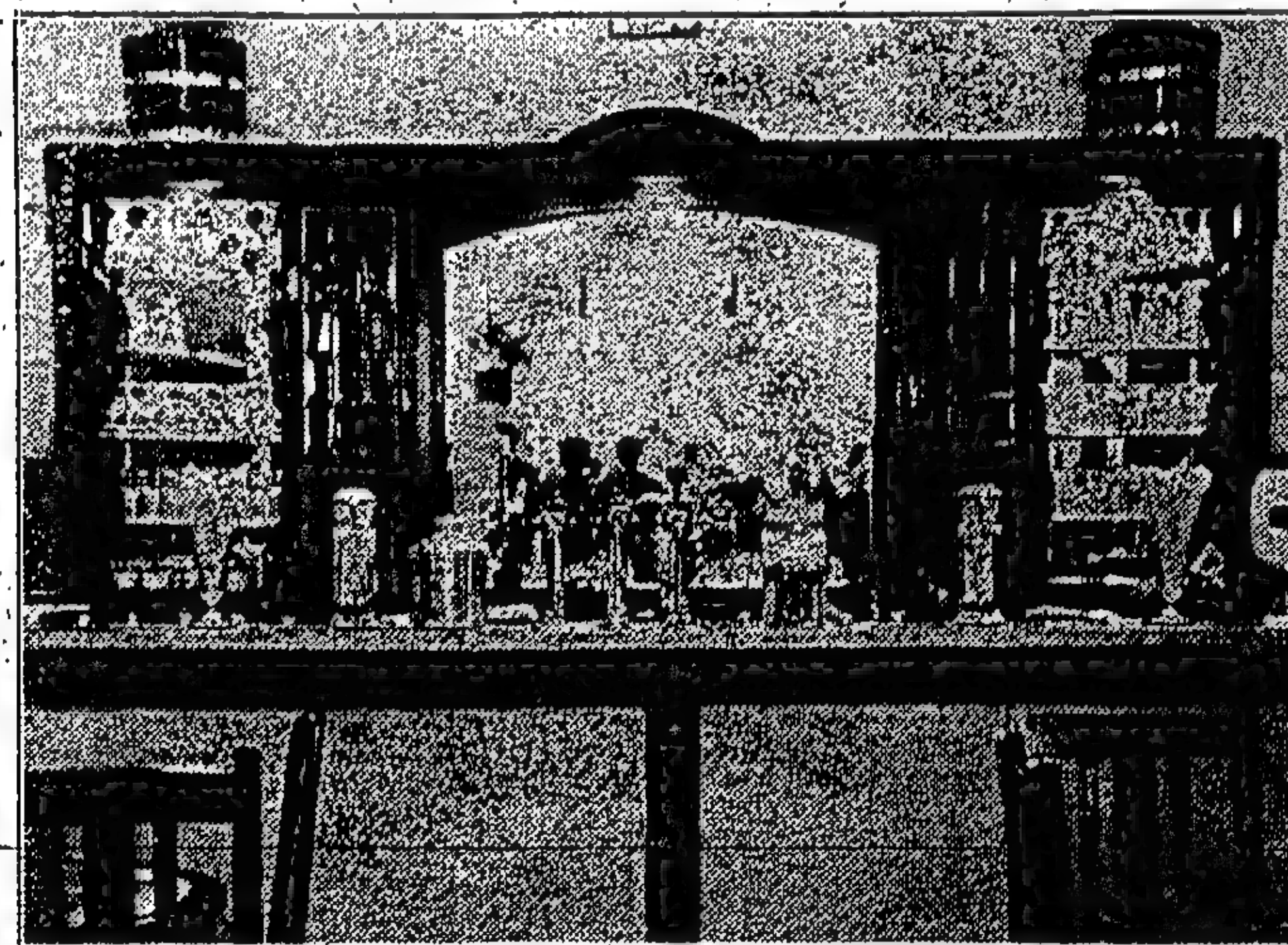
Follow What A Greek
Philosopher Did!

Hippocrates died at Larissa, extreme old age about the year 400 B.C. His life's work, accomplished with no other appliances than of observation and induction, was to destroy the view that diseases are either to the attacks of demons or to their other actual entry into the body—a view which even to-day is common enough—and to lay the foundations of the scientific study of medicine. He served a great cause—the cause of healing and alleviation of human suffering—in his life-long fight against superstition and magic. Every one of us in the Faculty of Medicine owes him an undying debt; and those of you who go out into China to grapple with problems of sanitation and disease among a people whose trust is still largely placed in geomancy, if I may so translate the phrase *fung shui*,—whose belief in demons is still very real, and much of whose pharmacy and medicine is to this day non-rational, cannot do better than take the life and work of Hippocrates as your inspiration. If on the one hand you admit the humbleness of heart that few men can rival in genius the Father of Medicine, yet on the other hand you may justly strengthen your selves by reflecting that in equipment and in store of acquired medical and general scientific knowledge you are immeasurably better endowed than was Hippocrates. From the speech of the Chancellor, Sir Cecil Clement, K.C.M.G., of the 1929 Congregation.

Biology at the University, will doubtless be familiar to most of our readers in connection with the valuable publications, "Hong Kong Naturalist" and "Occasional Notes" which he founded soon after his arrival in the Colony. He is one of the youngest and possibly the most zealous member of the teaching staff of the University, the amount of work he has put into research is quite remarkable. He has conducted practical classes and lectured to both first and second year students in Botany and Zoology. In 1931 some thousands of specimens were collected and sent throughout the world to experts for determination and description, including beetles, crabs, echinoderms, fishes, lizards, mosses, seaweeds, shells, snakes, spiders, etc. Concentration has been maintained on systematic work during the year.

(Continued on Page 12)

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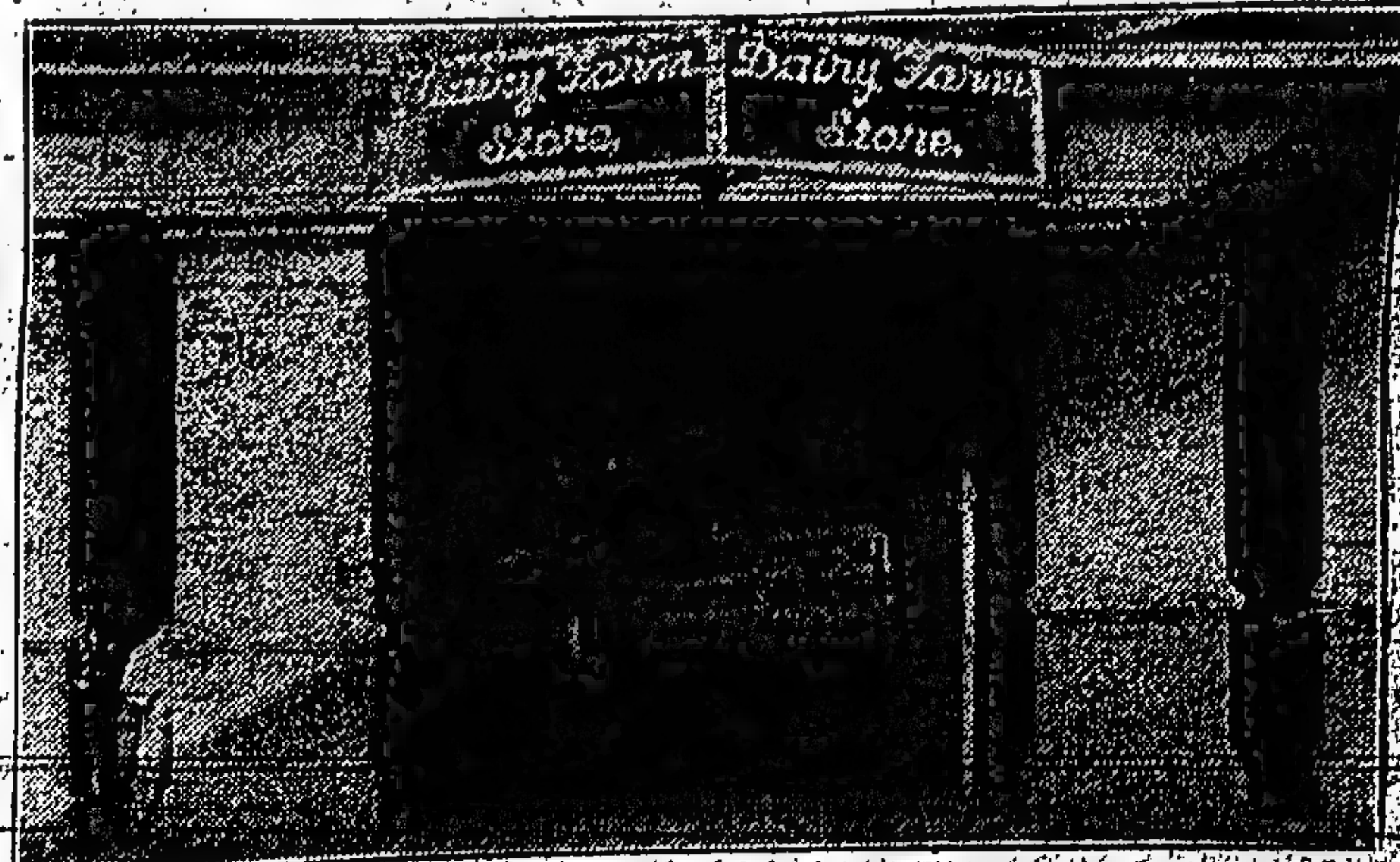
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View of Exterior and Show Window.

(Photo By Mrs. CHENG)

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● FOR 1933

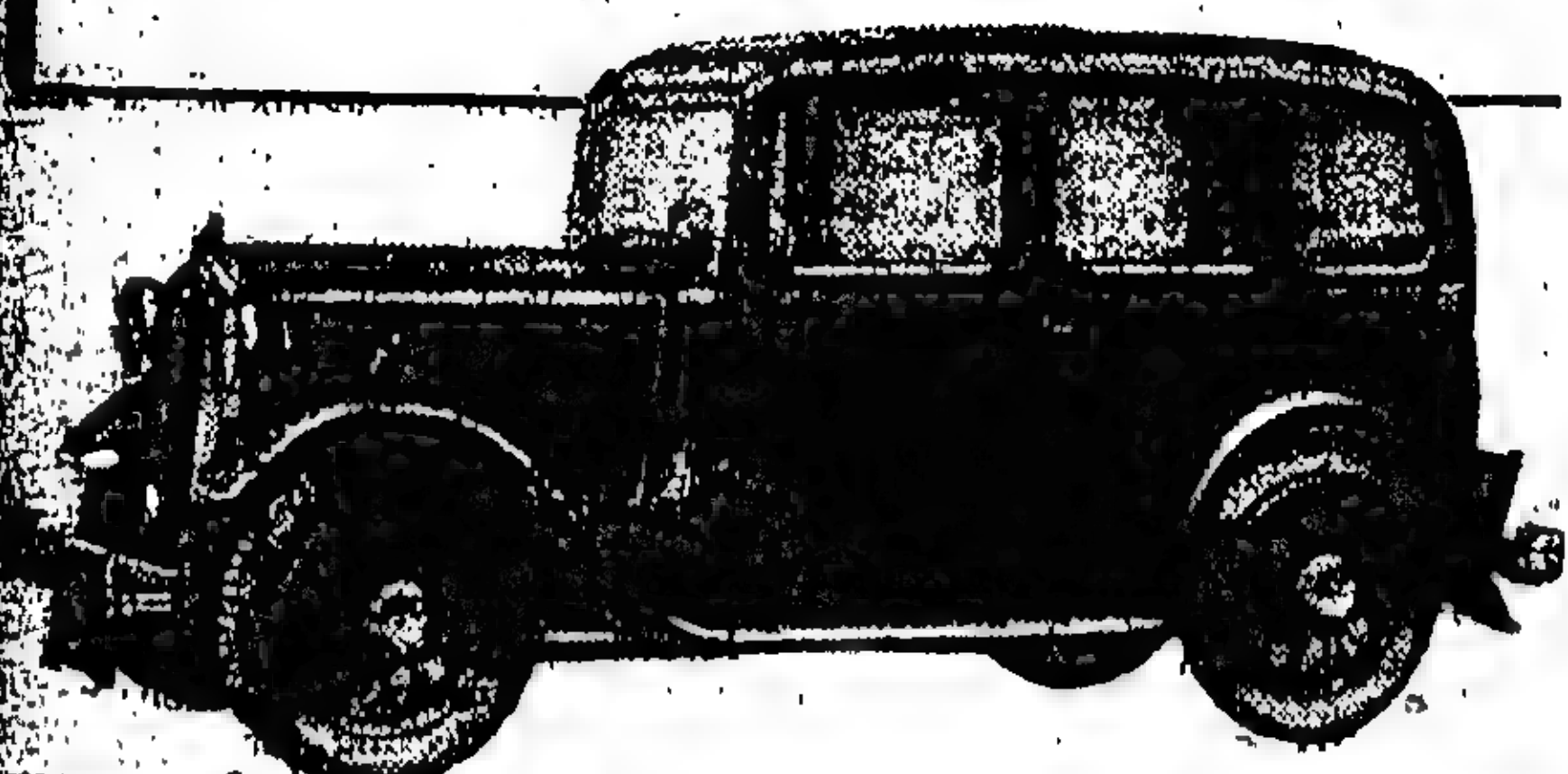
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Constitution and Financial Organisation

GRANTS, INCOME AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS

(BY W. B. FINNOGAN, REGISTRAR OF HONG KONG UNIVERSITY)

The College of Medicine for Chinese founded in 1887 for the training of Chinese students in Western Medicine, was incorporated under the name of the Hong Kong College of Medicine in 1907. It had no building of its own, and its teaching was conducted by permission in various hospitals and other institutions in the Colony. Between 1907 and 1910 an Endowment and Equipment Fund of \$1,250,000 was raised for a University to include Engineering and Arts as well as Medicine. The cost of the buildings and preparation of the site—\$245,000—was borne by Sir H. N. Mody, the originator of the Fund. The University was incorporated in 1911 and formally opened in 1912, when it took over the work of the College of Medicine. The buildings, including class-room accommodation for 360 students, three hostels, laboratories, etc., together with playing-fields, occupied an area of 26 acres. In 1918 were opened the Schools of Physiology, Tropical Medicine, and Pathology presented by three Chinese gentlemen. "The root idea of the University is to provide a place for Higher Education where Chinese youths can remain under the influence of their own parents and guardians... subject to the strong control which Chinese opinion exerts upon young men, instead of being adrift in a foreign country where a liberty unknown to students in the East is allowed to undergraduates."

The Court.

The Court is composed of life ex-officio, and nominated members; the Council is composed of the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, the Treasurer, certain Government officials, the Chinese members of the Legislative Council, Deans of the Faculty, and two representatives of the commercial community, with power for the Governor to appoint two additional members. The Senate consists of the Vice Chancellor, the Director of Education, the Professors, and the Readers. As stated above the late Sir Horumjee Mody bore the entire cost of the erection of the main building and additional buildings have

since been constructed through the liberality of benefactors of varied nationality and domicile. Recent additions include the Ho Tung Workshop built in 1924-25 out of a contribution of \$100,000 given by Sir Robert Ho Tung. A building which had previously housed artisans has recently been reconstructed and equipped as a school of Biology out of funds presented by Mr. Kyok Siu Lau. A new building for the accommodation of the School of Chinese Studies was erected out of a donation of \$60,000 made by Mr. Tang, Chi Ngong in 1930. The Fung Ping Shan Chinese Library presented by Mr. Fung Ping Shan was opened in December 1932. Mr. Fung Ping Shan not only gave \$100,000 for the building but also subscribed \$50,000 as an endowment fund towards its maintenance.

ENDOWMENT FUND

Contributions have also been made from time to time to the general endowment fund of the University. Among other donors were Messrs. John Swire and Sons, Ltd., who gave \$40,000 to the original endowment fund and subsequently \$100,000 for a fund to provide engineering equipment. The late Sir Paul Chater contributed \$250,000 to the endowment fund and the Rockefeller Foundation endowed the University with three chairs, namely, in Surgery, Medicine, and Obstetrics and Gynaecology, the endowment in each case being \$25,000. Shortly after the University was started the late Mr. Loke Yew of Kuala Lumpur lent the University a sum of \$500,000 free of interest for a period of 20 years. This sum is repayable in 1938 and there is therefore an admirable opportunity for some other public spirited gentleman to emulate the late Mr. Loke Yew's example in this useful way of assisting the University.

Up to 1930 the University was in receipt of an annual grant of \$50,000 from the Government of Hong Kong and was able to pay its way but it was not in a position to finance the improvements and developments incidental to the normal growth of a young University. In 1930 the exchange value of the Hong Kong dollar began to drop steadily and at the end of that year the position became so serious that the University authorities were compelled to appeal to Government for an additional grant to enable the University to balance its budget and to implement already sanctioned and urgent schemes. The Government grant was increased from \$50,000 to \$350,000 in 1930.

The strain on the financial resources of the University was further relieved by the announcement in April 1931 that a sum of \$235,000 had been allotted to the University of Hong Kong out of the Boxer Indemnity Funds.

The University has thus been enabled to finance a programme of its most urgent needs including the complete re-organisation of the department of Chinese Studies, the revision of the scales of pay of the sterling paid members of the staff and the institution of a Provident Fund scheme for the clerical establishment of the University.

Nearly half the income of the University is derived from its general endowment fund. This fund is invested partly in sterling and partly in silver, the sterling section of the endowment fund is invested in British Government stocks, while the bulk of the silver section is invested in first class mortgages in Hong Kong and Shanghai.

INCOME

The estimated income of the University for 1933 is \$1,014,900. The grant from the Government of Hong Kong, which is included in this figure, is \$360,000. The grant from the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce was, until recently, \$10,000 and the annual grant from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce is \$1,000.

The total sterling investments of the University amount to about \$361,000 and the total of the silver investments amount to somewhat over \$4,000,000.

The income derived from endowments in 1933 is estimated at \$463,700 and the income from fees at \$187,300.

In connection with the foundation of the University, His Majesty's Government granted a sum of £300 a year for scholarships for British subjects and His Majesty was graciously pleased to direct that the holders should be called King Edward VII scholars as a token of his personal interest in the University. His Majesty, the King, is also Patron of the University and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is an honorary Doctor of Laws of the University.

In addition to the King Edward VII scholarships, there are other

numerous scholarships provided by the Government of Hong Kong and by private benefactions. The University also provides for 50 donor scholarships by virtue of which each person who has subscribed \$50,000 and over to the endowment fund may nominate scholars (up to a maximum of four) to receive free tuition at the University.

Students come from all parts of China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Philippine Islands, Java, Borneo, Siam, Burma, India, Ceylon, Australia and America. The present enrolment is 384 of whom about 300 are Chinese and the rest non-Chinese. There are 38 women students in the University.

TRUITION FEE

The tuition fee is \$400 a year and the hostel fee is \$300 a year which includes the cost of board and lodging. It is estimated that a sum of about \$1,400 year represents at current prices the cost of a student's annual expenses at the University including vacation, books, sports, etc. It would cost a Chinese student who goes abroad for higher education about \$3,600 a year at the very least and this would not include travelling expenses.

The original site of the University was given by Government who have from time to time made further generous grants of land to the University. As subsequently enlarged by minor grants and by purchase, the University estate now covers an area of about 38 acres between the levels of 100' and 460' feet above sea level.

THE VALUE OF UNIVERSITIES

Nailing Down Empty "Slogans"

"CERTAIN THINGS ESSENTIAL TO WELL-BEING"

Last July the Universities of the British Empire met in Congress at Edinburgh. This University was represented at the Congress at which many a wise thing was said. I can not refrain in conclusion from quoting something of what Lord Meston, the Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, contributed to the conference.

"There are certain things," Lord Meston said, "essential to the well-being of their peoples, which he believed their Universities were doing, which ought to be done by their Universities and which could not systematically be done except by their Universities. Paramount among those services is to his mind the dispersal of illusion. It is the fashion nowadays for them to lecture each other on the unwisdom of keeping their sons and daughters in ignorance of the mysteries of sex. Far more mysterious than sex is mind. Of all its mysteries the strongest is its greedy acceptance of the impossible. It is this breaking with illusions which the University spirit could ease and expedite."

First cousin to illusion is the catch word; and here also their Universities have a fertile field of action. Catchwords seem to be as essential to the popular digestion as certain morning papers and patent medicines. Self-determination and bureaucracy, free trade and protection, nationalisation and rationalisation—the list is endless; and nine men out of ten never give an intelligent thought to their meaning. Their Universities could, and he believed that they alone could, insist on nailing all those phrases to the counter and dissecting them, instead of pinning them on to banners and marching after them in circles.—From the speech of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Hornell, at 1933 Congregation.

Buildings and Site

The site of the University was given by the Government of Hong Kong. As subsequently enlarged by minor grants and by purchase, the University estate covers an area of some 38 acres between the levels of 160 and 460 ft. above sea level. The view from the grounds over the harbour is magnificent and the grounds themselves are beautiful.

In the main buildings are housed the chemical and physical laboratories, the University library and portions of the engineering laboratories. They include also the Great Hall, a senate room and the lecture room and the lecture and class rooms used by the Faculties of Engineering and Arts and for general purposes.

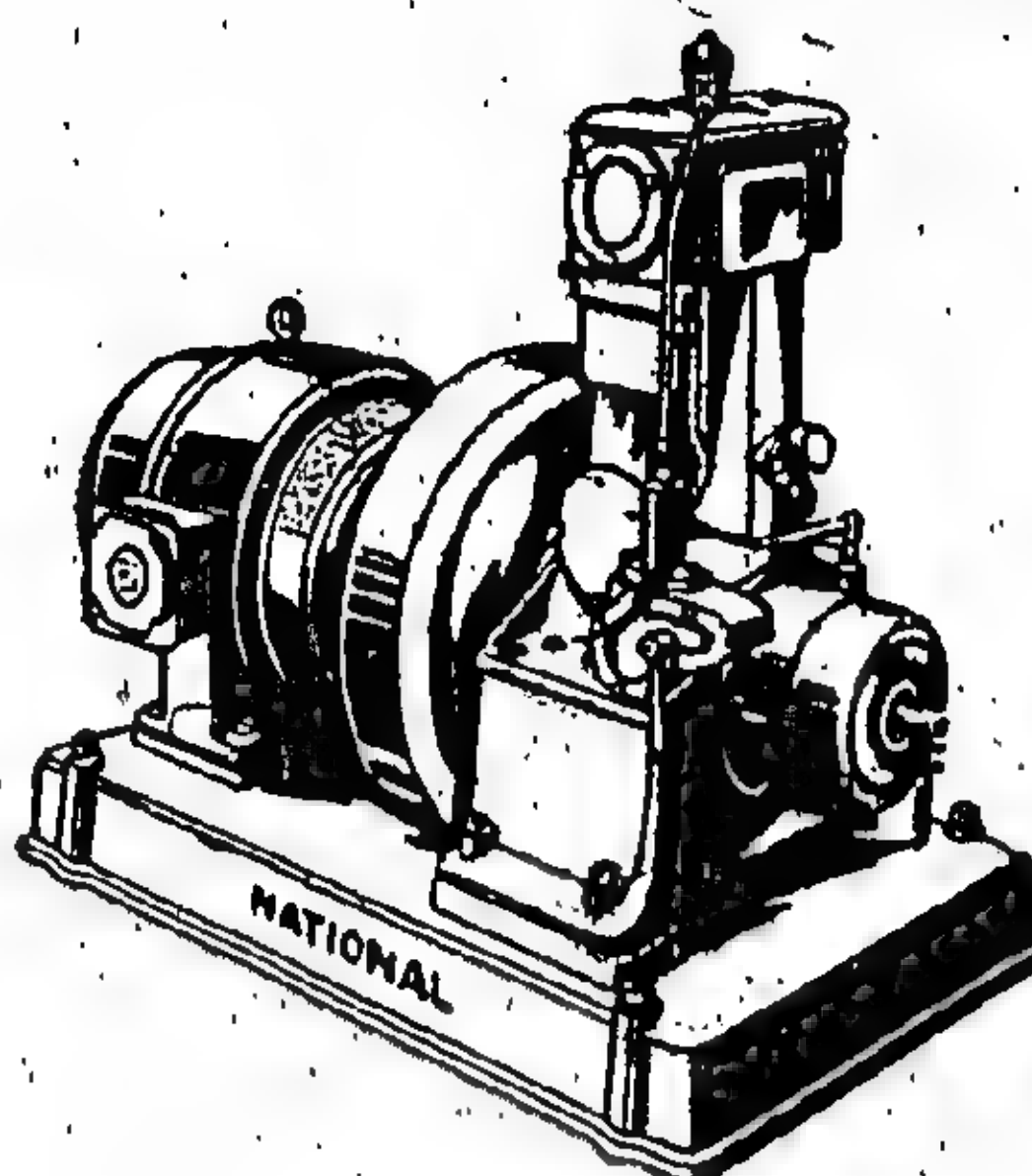
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Reminiscences Of Varsity Days

RAGE, ROMANCE, STUDIES IN THE HALLS OF LEARNING

(BY AN ARTS GRADUATE)

Nineteen hundred and nineteen. Yes, I remember it quite well, it was a year of double nineteen when I found myself what is known among the undergrads of the University of Hong Kong as a "green-horn." They "nabbed" me, these friends of mine, and before I knew where I was they had made me a Lugardite. In those days it was the greatest honour for a freshman to become a member of Lugard Hall. It was more or less a privileged hostel, meant only for sturdy young fellows. I do not know what it is like now; it is ten years since I left its doors to launch myself upon the sea of life. Things may have changed. It was a proud moment for me to find myself among those fine fellows, for there were living within the walls of Lugard Hall the finest specimens of scholars—King Edward VII. and President of China Scholara—and of athletes, that have ever passed through the portals of the University. Other hostels there were, but none ever dared to challenge the prowess of Lugardites in scholarship and in sports. There was the fleet-footed Shahabuddin whom none has surpassed on the track, and there was A. A. Rumjahn who was known to us as "Afghan," that doughty cricketer who led the University team to many a victory.

Early Glamour.

There was for me in 1919 a peculiar glamour about the University which attracted me bewitchingly, and into that hall of learning I entered with a trembling heart full of expectations. It was a tremendous change from the narrow school-room with its severe discipline to the broad University lecture hall with its freedom and its breadth of vision. No scowling schoolmaster was there with countenance austere; instead there was the Professor with his expansive smile and sociable air. The world was expanding before me; there was life. I had passed the infancy of learning and was now entering upon its adolescence. There lay row upon row of voluminous books upon the shelves of the Library—what a thrill they gave me! Could I ever read all those books? In the enthusiasm of my youth I thought I could. But I soon discovered books were not everything in the life of a University student. "The proper study of mankind is man." The lecture hall has its value, but no undergraduate can expect to be a man unless he mingles with his fellows upon the playing fields and in the social activities of the University. There is nothing like it to broaden the soul, and there is ample material in the University to expand an undergraduates' mental horizon.

Students from Many Lands.

I found living in the same hostel with me students from many lands. Chinese there were, of course in large numbers, but there were also Indians, Portuguese, Malays and a Burmese. We all had a jolly time together—Lugardites were always jolly, for Lugard Hall had no place for moping bookworms and lugubrious, sneaking fellows. None, who had not an open, sociable soul, was ever allowed to become its inmate; its senior members saw to that. And if one or two did get in, they had either to conform to the dictum that "while at Rome live as the Romans do" or they had to quit. The cosmopolitan nature of the population of the hostel tended to have a most salubrious influence upon its residents. The same may be said of the other hostels to a certain extent; I say to a certain extent because their residents were not of such varied nationalities as those of Lugard Hall. There was often rivalry among the different hostels, but it was a rivalry which was conducive to better understanding and the broadening of our outlook on life.

Raids on "Greenhorns."

There was always much fun in the hostel. The beginning of a University year was a time of great revelry, for it was then that the "green-horns" on coming into residence were submitted to certain forms of initiation in order to test their mettle. What we termed "raids" were the commonest procedure. They were introduced a year after I had entered the University. The poor, unsuspecting "green-horn's" room was entered by all the available residents of the hostel as if to welcome him. One of these rang the bell for the "boy," and on his appearance someone shouted, "Too for all, too," and of course there were cakes, too. When all had had their fill, they left the inmate of the room to foot the bill—he had to

pay his footing. But that was not all; he had to climb the pillar in the hall, which was no jesting matter, for the pillars were provokingly smooth. Then there was the blind-folded boxing in which the boxers struck the pillars in the hall more often than they did their opponents. It was at these times that our merriment reached its greatest heights. Then there were practical jokes and cracker fights between Lugard and Elliot Halls when there was much fun and little harm. I do not know about it now, but we certainly were jolly good fellows in those days. We never lost our sense of responsibility, and our wardens were always jolly good fellows too.

Budding Caruso's.

Then there were our budding Caruso's and Kreislers, the notes of whose instruments and voices were always heard in the morning and at night. Some of them were good, but others were comic, and even pathetic. The Caruso's practised their singing invariably in the bathrooms. (This has often led me to think that there is some mysterious connection between water and the human vocal chords.)

But our life was by no means all play. We had our examinations to think about. Whereas before the hostel was a veritable pandemonium, two months prior to the commencement of this bete noire of a student's life the singing and the violin playing ceased, and all was quiet, except at meal times. All life is a tragic-comedy; it has its two aspects, the comic and the serious. Fun and jollity have their value in life, and so has business. Examinations must be passed, whether they are good or bad is a moot point. They are ordained and they must be gone through, willy-nilly. At these times a solemn seriousness descended upon the whole population of the place. There were asking of questions in real earnest and the comparing of notes. Everybody wore a scholarly expression. Kreislers and Caruso's became silent, and instead of their instruments and their looking-glasses they wielded portly volumes with rulers and pencils, meticulously marking their pages in blue and red. To show how arduous were these times for us, I should like to give an extract or two from my diary for my final year.

May 18.—Slept at 5 a.m. and got up at 7 a.m.

May 20.—Slept at 4 this morning and got up about 7 a.m.

May 22.—Slept about 3 in the morning and got up about 6 a.m.

When the day of ordeal arrives, there are fellows with grim faces determined to go in and do their best. Presently the first paper is over; now we see them coming out of the Great Hall, some with faces wreathed in broad smiles, others vehemently under their breath.

Rocks of Reality.

At last it is all over. The undergrads leave the hostels in little groups for a stroll or for the cinema, and once more the old, old life comes back. But there is still a great suspense. At last the results are out, and there is much congratulating and a little sympathising too, to be sure, for these examinations are no jesting matter. Those of the Finalists who have passed are now all smiles. They wear a different demeanour. They do not seem to tread on the ground; they appear to walk in the air. The world is too small to hold them. Their souls seem to expand and fill the universe. They see visions before them—visions of great achievements and of fame. Vain imaginings! Elated with success, they forget they are but a drop in the wide, wide ocean of life. Doctors, teachers, engineers, all have felt the same, same impulse. Soon they experience the disillusionment that every imaginative child of Adam must meet on the hard rocks of reality. And yet it is this very disillusionment which moulds our character and sublimates the grosser elements in our souls. Every graduate has passed through the mill of examination, has been thrown up on the tempestuous sea of life like every other fellow man of lesser fortune and must share alike life's pleasures and its pains, for out of pain and sorrow comes the refinement of our souls.

Romances.

Coeducation became a feature of the University when I was in my second year. We then had about half-a-dozen women undergrads. To me it had its comic side. There must be a certain amount of comedy where young men and women come together, for the young men are bound to make fools of themselves, and the young undergrads at the University were no exception to the rule. I

used to hear tales of rendezvous in the tower of the Main Building, where now the authorities have installed a clock, it seems to me, to scare away the love-sick buffoons. One of these Romances, who was a friend of mine, took me into his confidence, and showed me some lines writ by a young lady in his class. They seemed to have some mysterious import, and he was not sure what they meant. While looking over my diary a few days ago, I came upon a record of these. Here they are. This is how they were inscribed:—

1. Physically and
2. Mentally fit

The best undergrad in the 2nd year Arts (Horse followed his initials). On the side of this inscription were the words: "No more leg pulling."

The ardent young man sought my advice and I played the wise man by him. I wrote the following lines for him to be placed in her book.

"I marvel at the lines you writ.

They are so very clever;

Don't forget, remember it,

I'll treasure them for ever."

Then follow these records in my diary:—

November 31.—M. has tried the

trick and has succeeded. "So far

so good," he said. He is very

happy.

November 14.—M. seems to be

feeling rather downcast to-day.

He says he is feeling shaky.

"Woman, they name is frailty."

The course of love never ran

smooth. And I beat a hasty re-

trient. She is now married, and he

has still to hug a pillow. Such is

love!

"Still Achieval."

It was fourteen years ago I entered the University happy as a child upon its mother knees. For four years I lived and learned at my Alma Mater's feet. Then I left her to seek for happiness without her portals. Like many others of my fellow graduates I have not found it yet. Life has been unkind to them in general and to me in particular. We are the pioneers for the future generations of graduates. The lot of pioneers is no happy one, and they seldom live to enjoy the fruits of their labours. Ten years have passed since I left the Varsity. I am still struggling, like many a fellow graduate of mine, for a future. The University looms tall against the hills. I look at its imposing structure, wistfully, longingly, yearning to go back to it to be among its books and upon its playing fields once more. But there is something that calls me there in front, beckoning to lead me on, on. No one has yet been able to reach this something, for it is Life that is elusive, or shall I say illusive, and eternal. Generations of graduates will pass out of its portals, on through the consuming flames of life, will dissolve into nothingness, but the University of Hong Kong will live on, gathering strength from year to year, turning out graduates not only of learning but of character also, for it is men of character alone that are the backbone of a nation, and learning without character is perilous.

FACULTY OF ARTS

(Continued From Page 7.)

BETTER EQUIPPED

Many of the students who go to the University nowadays are in the above respects better equipped than they used to be. Teaching by question and answer, with the opportunities it provides for the practice of oral composition, is not so difficult as it once was, and the University does not now have so large a section of undergraduates to whom the ordinary ideas of the average English novel, essay or newspaper are utterly unfamiliar.

CHINESE LIBRARY

In 1929 the late Mr. Fung Ping Shan made a donation to the University of \$100,000 for the construction of a building for use as a Chinese Library and added to his generosity by providing a further sum of \$50,000 for its endowment. The library which was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor in September 1933 will be open to the public. It contains over 900 sets of Chinese books consisting of about 30,000 volumes in all. It is confidently hoped that the public of Hong Kong will come forward and present the Chinese Library with modern Chinese books and periodicals.

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The Origin of the University

SIR PATRICK MANSON AND THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

PROFESSOR GERRARD'S TRIBUTE

How did the idea of founding a University at Hong Kong originate? No doubt many people thought of it; and advocated such a step. But in the opinion of Professor W. I. Gerrard, the present head of the Medical Faculty, that great scientist, Sir Patrick Manson, deserves more credit than any other individual for the founding of the institution, whose coming of age is celebrated today. On March 3, lecturing to the medical school of the University, Professor Gerrard gave an interesting outline of Manson's work and a notable tribute to his achievements.

FRIENDSHIP WITH DR. SUN YAT SEN

Professor Gerrard said in Part.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This evening I make no apologies for the title of my paper. We are on the eve of the 21st birthday of this University and Manson was really the founder of our School of Medicine without which I venture to suggest there would have been no University of Hong Kong.

Manson was born in Scotland in 1844. Neither at School nor University did he win any prizes. He was evidently above the common run however because we find him, when quite young, deeply interested in a tapeworm he found while investigating the internal parts of a dead cat. Soon after graduating he left England and came to Formosa where he was Medical Officer to the Chinese Imperial Customs Service then under Sir Robert Hart who recruited most of his medical officers from Scotland. On his way out to the Far East Manson visited Madagascar and there first came in contact with indigenous tropical diseases. In Hospital there he saw cases suffering from cardiac disease one day and was astonished to see these same cases up and about the next day—they were, we now know, cases of Beri Beri.

Mission Hospital at Amoy.

Manson left Formosa after a stay of 5 years and then moved to Amoy in 1871 where he remained for several years. He worked in a Mission Hospital there and in these early days of his career one finds evidence of his initiative and great ambition to extend facilities for medical education. Manson was honest and outspoken, qualities not appreciated by some of the "Community in Amoy" and as a result he soon came up against a type of individual who made trouble that threatened to wreck his scheme of medical education.

In face of all difficulties in Amoy Manson's pupils did succeed and settle down in different parts of the country in spite of the grievances of Manson's enemies: as Manson had intended his pupils spread what had been taught them.

We know that Manson's benign sympathy in his work must have resulted in very great spiritual influence. He possessed in the fullest degree one of the great qualities necessary for the successful doctor, namely a love of humanity.

In Hong Kong.

In 1883 Manson left Amoy for Hong Kong. For many years Hong Kong had been looked on solely as the centre and distributor of merchandise but due to Manson's foresight it has now become a distributor of Science. It may be that in the future the Commercial fame of Hong Kong will wane but it is certain that her importance and fame as a centre for Science will slowly but surely increase.

Here in Hong Kong we have striking evidence that Manson was not a one-sided scientist. He was

a hygienist in the widest sense as is shown by the fact that he took the leading part in the establishment of the present Hong Kong Dairy Farm. In those days he pointed out that the milk supply of a community is second in importance only to its water supply. The aim was not to supply milk as a luxury for the well-to-do but that fresh milk might become widely used as a food for the poorer classes. It is hoped that all appreciate the great boon of a continuous and safe supply of fresh milk.

Let us pass now to what was Manson's most eminent Public Service in this Colony, namely that in the cause of Medical Education. In Amoy he had striven manfully against opposition in that direction. In Hong Kong he found more scope and right well did he use his opportunity.

It would scarcely be fair however to forget that others before Manson's time had foreseen the great possibilities of developing medical education in Hong Kong.

In 1845 a few medical practitioners formed a China Medical and Surgical Society. The first President was one, Dr. Tucker who at that time expressed the hope that a medical school would soon be formed. Unfortunately his untimely death resulted in a dissolution of the Society.

In June 1844 one, Dr. Hobson, opened a Missionary Hospital and he strongly advocated the cause of medical education. Owing to lack of funds he had to abandon the formation of a proposed medical school. Things remained dormant until Manson threw his energy into the scheme.

Medical Education.

His first notable achievement in the Colony then was the founding of a new Medical Society of which he became the first President. He commenced Medical teaching at the Alice Memorial Hospital. Very soon he so inspired the community both official and unofficial that from his small preliminary endeavours a very much more far reaching scheme gradually developed. He was the prime mover in the foundation of the Hong Kong Medical College—the precursor of the present medical school and of the existing University. In those days the Hong Kong Medical College had as Patron the Viceroy Li Hung Chang who had the greatest admiration for Manson and his achievements. The great man of China gave his influential support and wrote "There is no doubt that when your admirable project is achieved it will be appreciated and imitated and that it will, through your students, be a blessing to China."

First Graduation.

The first graduation ceremony of the Hong Kong College of Medicine was held on July 1893 and

then it was stated that owing to the benevolent attitude of Viceroy Li Hung Chang "within the sacred precincts of the Emperor's palace European Medicine is welcomed and appreciated in the person of one of the graduates of the College of Medicine in Tientsin."

This first graduation was an outstanding event because one of the two graduates was Dr. Sun Yat Sen who had passed his examinations with distinction. According to Manson and Dr. James Cantlie (afterwards Sir James Cantlie) Dr. Sun Yat Sen was an excellent surgeon and practised for a short time in Macao. Dr. Cantlie used to go there to assist his former pupil in difficult operations. Cantlie writes as follows: "Why did I journey to Macao to help this man? For the reason that others have fought for and died for him because I loved him and respected him. He has a nature that draws men's regard and makes them ready to serve him at the operating table or on the battlefield; an unexplainable influence, a magnetism which prevails and finds its expression in attracting men to his side." You may all know how fortunate it was that Sun Yat Sen had gained the admiration of both Manson and Cantlie because their help was instrumental in securing his release when he was kidnapped by his own countrymen in the Chinese Legation in London. Had Manson and Cantlie failed to bring about their friend's release Sun Yat Sen would most have been assassinated.

Annual Government Grant.

From 1902 onwards the Hong Kong Medical College obtained an annual Government grant to help it along. In 1907 under the patronage of Sir M. Nathan the name was altered to the Hong Kong College of Medicine to signify that students of nationalities other than Chinese might be admitted. At that time the College had to use makeshifts to make good its somewhat anomalous circumstances. It had to bor-

(Continued on page 13).

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

(Continued from Page 9).

three years, but now that this is progressing steadily the Head of the Department hopes to be able to turn his attention to Ecology and Bionomics in the next year or so.

Dr. Herklots visited Lingnam University, Canton, in February, 1931, as the guest of the Professor of Agriculture and gave a lecture to the Biological staff and senior students. In June he visited Shanghai, Peiping and Nanking and many a number of the leading Chinese biologists. In July he attended the Chinese Marine Biology Summer School at Amoy University, where, with the aid of his two Chinese collectors from Hong Kong, he carried out a Bryological survey of the island. The mosses have been named by Mr. H. N. Dixon, England's leading authority on the group, and have proved of interest in several respects. In August he paid a visit to the Forestry School at Los Banos, Philippine Islands and made a collection of Bryophyta which was sent to England for determination.

No doubt the time and energy spent by Dr. Herklots in studying the land and marine fauna in Hong Kong and elsewhere, even if it amounts to specialism, has been reflected in the hard work and enthusiasm of the students. In November, 1931, 37 students attended the classes in "Biology." Twenty-two entered the examinations and fifteen passed.

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AFTER TWENTY-ONE YEARS

(Continued from page 3).

Sir Charles Elliot.

No doubt during the "coming of age" celebrations, the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor will make references to the development of the academic activities of the University. They were made possible only by the planning of many of those who have now left the Colony.

Looking back over the first ten years of the University we find, almost towering above his contemporaries in Hong Kong, the figure of Sir Charles Elliot. He was, indeed, a remarkable man.

He spoke fluently 27 languages. On one occasion, during the war, Sir Claude Severn asked him if he could translate an intercepted letter which was thought to be Finnish. "I don't know if you understand Finnish," said Sir Claude. "No, I can't say that I do entirely," replied Sir Charles. And then, after the requisite pause, "but I once wrote a Finnish grammar." And he wrote a classic volume about some marine insect; a classic political work "Turkey in Europe"; he translated Buddhist Scriptures from the Chinese and did all sorts of intellectual feats which were astonishing even to his friends. But he was hopeless with figures. He disliked anything modern—he said, in 1913, that he had never used a telephone! Yet he was very kind and most considerate towards those who served under him.

Sir William Brunsyate.

During the interval between the departure of Sir Charles and the appointment of his successor, Dr. Gregory Jordan, a well-known local practitioner, acted as Vice-Chancellor. He was greatly worried by the finances and the many grievances of the staff of the University. Sir Claude Severn, then Chairman of the Council, was very keen on expansion but Dr. Jordan kept on asking where was the money to come from? And when, in 1920, Sir William Brunsyate was appointed Vice-Chancellor, it must have been with feelings of relief that Dr. Jordan handed over the burden of his office. He was made an Honorary Graduate, an honour that he immensely appreciated and which probably compensated him for past anxieties. Unfortunately he died soon afterwards. He was a nephew of Sir Paul Chater and a man of a most kindly disposition.

Sir William Brunsyate was the nominee of Lord Milner, then Secretary of State for the Colonies. He had been, at different times, legal and financial adviser to the Government of Egypt. He had had a distinguished record at Cambridge, winning the coveted Smith's prize. In many ways Sir William was unlucky while in Hong Kong. He arrived when the staff were in a state of great indignation about the conditions of service. He was here in the first big strike. He did not receive the sympathy for the University from circles outside which he had expected. His two moments of triumph must have been when he presented H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the Chancellor for the Honorary Degree of LL.D., and when, finally, he was successful in persuading Sir Paul Chater to present \$250,000 to the University. He was always anxious to provide, for the staff, a super-annuation fund and Chater's generosity made that possible. But Sir William, himself, refused any benefit from this fund. It is worth noting that of the three Vice-Chancellors of the University only Sir William Brunsyate was a benedict.

The Future.

It would be possible to write volumes of personal reminiscences concerning the first twenty-one years of the University. Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors have come and departed; goodness only knows how many people have given lectures within the cloistered precincts of this centre of learning. From Britain have come Professors and lecturers who have stayed for periods varying from a few weeks to many years.

In the early days the University had many critics. It has since won for itself many friends. Busy professional and commercial leaders of the community have devoted a great deal of time, in an honorary capacity, to fostering its development. Every Governor of the Colony has encouraged its progress. The local Press has always given it full support and every possible help. And in this day of rejoicing it is easy to forget the trials, the difficulties and even the mistakes of the past. And so, with confidence that with this "coming of age" all children's ailments are over, and that vigorous manhood has been reached, we can wish the University continued prosperity and increased vigour. May it continue to have in the words to be seen on its coat of arms, "Sapientia et Virtus" which may be translated as "Wisdom and Strength." For Hong Kong has every reason to be proud of its University—a "lighthouse on the coast of China."

M.S.

The University of Hongkong

Some Recollections and Impressions

[By SIR ROBERT HO TUNG.]

The University of Hong Kong comes of age to-day. I have been asked to write something about it. Why I should have been asked I do not know, for I was born in an age when the benefits of secondary education only were available and that to the well-to-do only, and my parentage was poor and humble. It has however been my privilege to have done something to help in founding the University, and in 1923 the University did me the signal honour of conferring on me the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*.

It is to a large extent to Hong Kong that I owe the small amount of worldly wealth that I now possess. In gratitude for this it has been a pleasure to me to help the University of Hong Kong to fit its students to become loyal citizens and share in the commercial and industrial activities of the modern world.

Sir Patrick Manson.

The first step towards the University of Hong Kong was the Hong Kong College of Medicine which will ever be associated with the glorious memory of Sir Patrick Manson. I am proud to be able to claim Sir Patrick Manson as my friend.

The money for the University building was contributed by another personal friend of mine, Sir Horumjee Mody. But it was Lord Lugard who, when he was Governor of Hong Kong, took up and fostered the idea and carried it through to realisation.

Lord Lugard's ambition was to make Hong Kong a centre for the higher education of China. He thought that in this way the Chinese and the British would get to know each other better. Lord Lugard's idea was assailed by sceptics who predicted the failure of the University almost from the start. But Lord Lugard persisted.

Lord Lugard was the University's first Chancellor; he was succeeded by Sir Henry May, an intimate friend of mine. Then came Sir Edward Stubbs, and then Sir Cecil Clementi.

Sir Cecil Clementi had a great love of learning and is himself a Chinese scholar. He struggled hard to secure for the University a grant from the Boxer Indemnity, but he left the Colony before his hopes in that direction were fulfilled.

Then came Sir William Peel, who arrived at a time when the dollar was rapidly falling and the University was in consequence in considerable financial difficulty. Sir William Peel increased the Government grant and the University has since received from the Boxer Indemnity a contribution of \$285,000.

Sir William Hornell has been Vice-Chancellor of the University since 1924. To him fell the happy lot of being able to fight a strenuous and successful fight to secure the allocation of the Boxer Indemnity. To this end Sir William had to pay a special visit to England, and worked indefatigably in the interests of the University.

Chinese Support.

The Chinese supported Lord Lugard's University scheme; not only the Chinese of Hong Kong, but also the Chinese of Canton and many other places. The Viceroys of Canton of those days also were an enthusiastic supporter as was also the late Sir Robert Hart. The Chinese have endowed the University with scholarships and they have contributed various sums for the construction of University buildings. I cannot go into details, but the names of these benefactors will be found on the walls of the buildings.

The Chinese of Hong Kong also provided the University with a Students' Union, with an athletic field and pavilion. The Union plays a very important part in the life of the University. It is there that all the students meet; it is there that they learn to regulate their own affairs. The students are not all Chinese, there is something of a cosmopolitan atmosphere in the University. All this is to the good, for the Chinese can no longer live in isolation from the rest of the world.

Proud Family Record.

I desire to acknowledge the services which the University has rendered to members of my family, both boys and girls. My eldest son and three of my daughters are graduates of the University. One of my daughters had the distinction of being the first woman medical graduate of the University. After graduation she went to Europe for further study. She has already gained distinction in London, Dublin and Vienna, and she is now working in London for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The 21 years during which the University has existed have been years of tremendous upheaval and change. The future of China is in the hands of the young men and young women who are now growing up. This is true of every country,

but the young Chinese of to-day have very heavy responsibilities towards their own country and the world. They can only hope to handle those responsibilities right if their characters are sound and their minds well balanced and alert. If the young men and women of Hong Kong and of other parts of China will make the best use of the opportunities which the University of Hong Kong affords them, they will have reason hereafter to be grateful not only to the institution and to those whose liberality created it, but also to Hong Kong, which forms an ideal centre for the meeting of East and West.

I extend my congratulations and felicitations to the University of Hong Kong and to all members of that University, whether past or present. May those who have profited by the advantages of the University look with kindness and forbearance on the weaknesses of those whom fortune has not favoured with such opportunities.

Hong Kong, 15th March, 1933.

THE ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSITY

(Continued from page 13.)

row accommodation for special purposes all over the city. To remedy this the Government reserved in 1906 a suitable site on the Tai Ping Shan reclaimed area. In 1907 a Chinese benefactor Mr. Ng Li Hing offered \$50,000 to erect Medical College buildings there. Work was about to commence when Mr. Mody, a Parsee gentleman, offered the sum of \$150,000 for the erection of a University which should incorporate the Medical College. In 1919 the Medical College was merged with the University. The medical degrees granted by the University are recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. All this wonderful development and our present status are the results of Manson's untiring efforts and enthusiasm.



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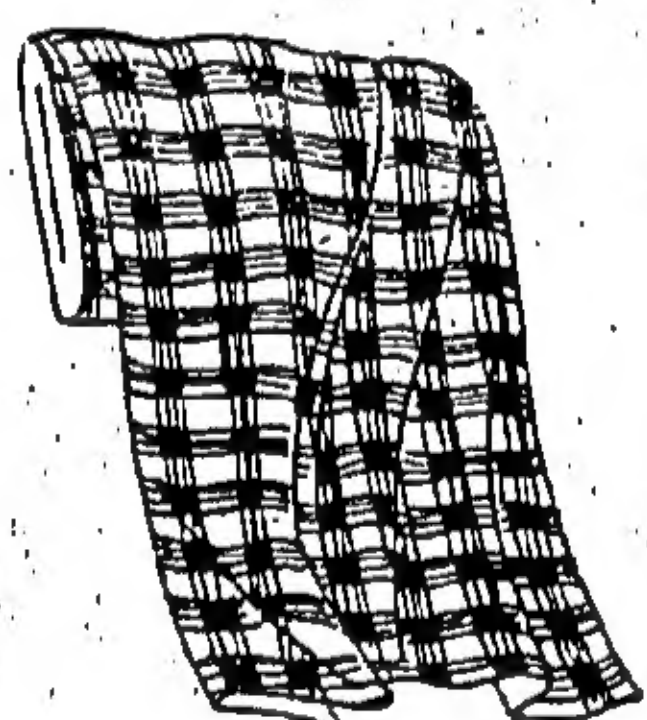
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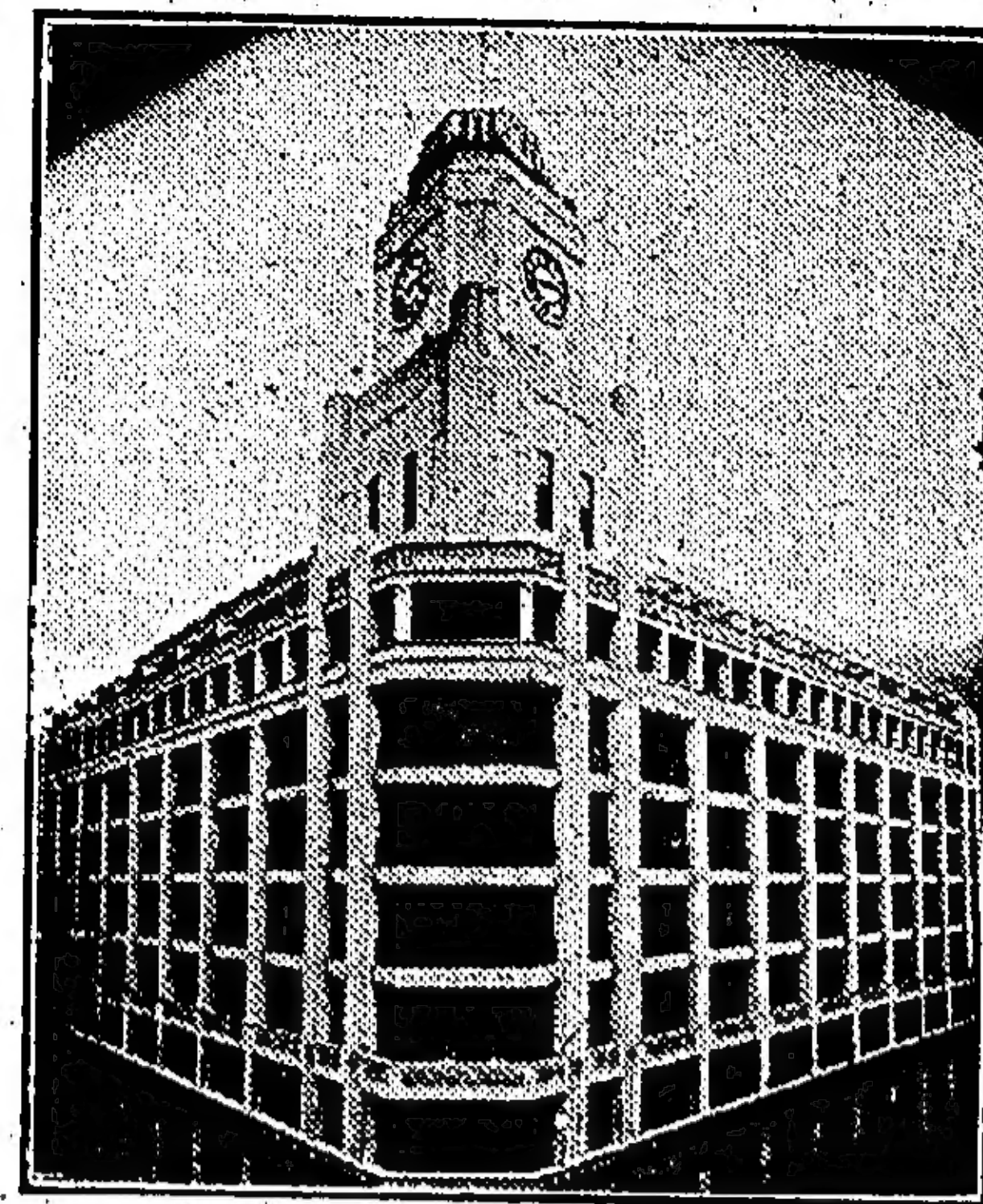
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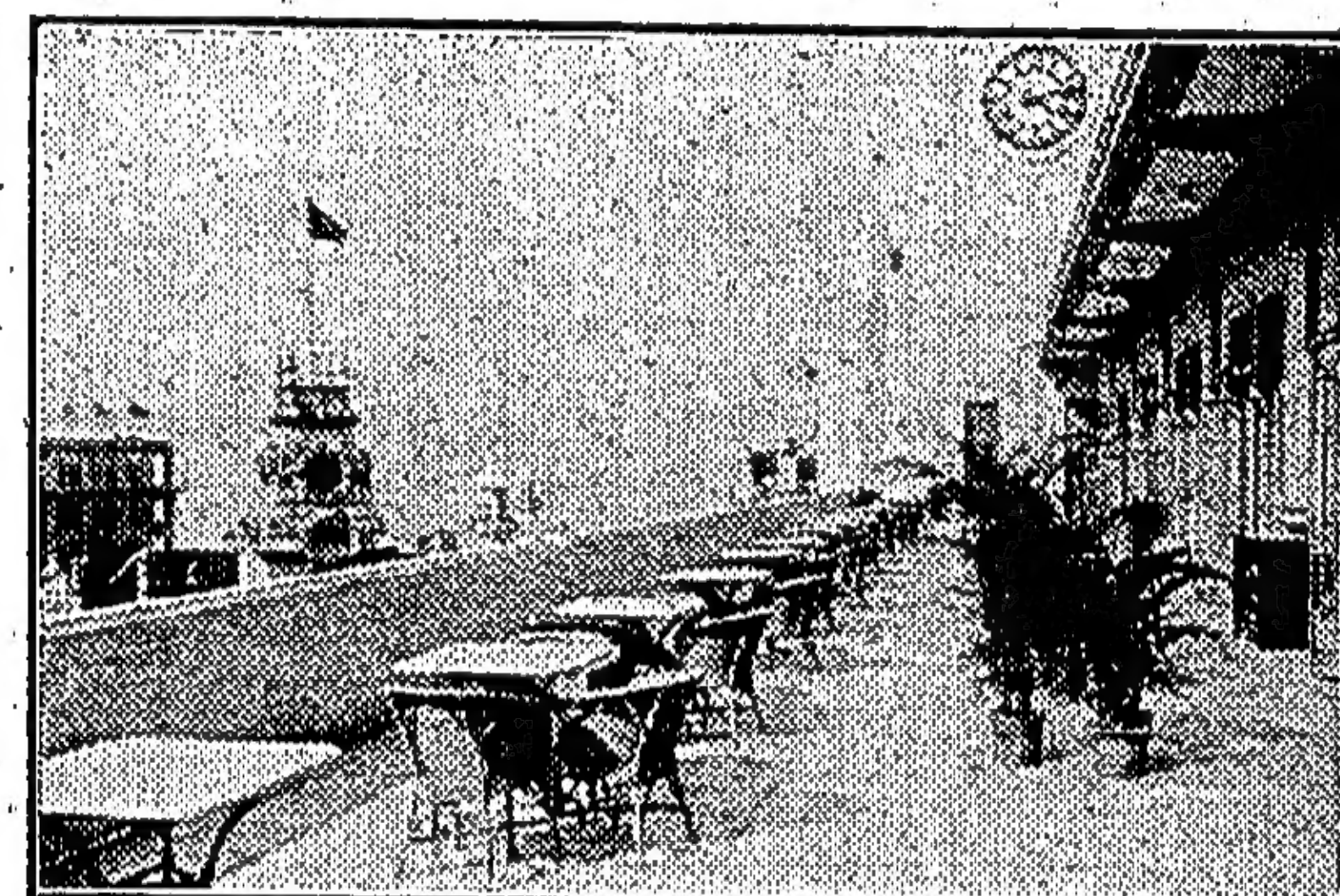


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